NUMBER 42.

DAILY COURIER.

LOUISVILLE: MONDAY MORNANG...... AUGUST 19.

The Courier at Nashville.

Mesers. GREEK & Co., are the sole and exchi size agents of the Countenat Nashville. They will deliver it to regular subscribers and supply it to dealers and news-boys.

The Louisville Courier can be found in St Louis at Willie H. Gray's, North-west corne of Third and Olive streets, opposite the Post

PEACE MEETING!

The people of Jeffersou county who are in tayor of having

Will hold a meeting at Col. Montgome ry's spring, on the Preston Street Road, out nine niles from Louisville, on Thursday, July 22, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Peace Flag Raised!

When there will be a

All who are favorable to the purposes of the meeting are requested to meet with white rosettes or ribbous, and white flags. Let our motto be

Peace, Peace! Eminent and conservative speakers will be ou hand to address the unceting.

Come One, Come All.

Lincoln Gnns Stopped.

We learn that a committee of citizens, of Harrison county, waited on Mr. Bowler, owner of the Covington and Lexington railroad, on Thursday, and informed him that the shipment of Lincolu guns over that road would no longer be submitted to, and that it must be immediately stopped, or the road would bedestroyed. Mr. Bowler promised to obey, and the six cannons and thirteen car loads of guns and ammunition then near Cyuthiana on their way to Lexington, were returaed to Covington. The brave action of the gallant people of Harrison in thus vindicating the neutrality of Kentucky will be approved by good people everywhere. This shipping of Lincoln guns to men in Kentucky in order to precipitate us tu civil war, has already gone 100 far, and it is well for the Despot's minions to understand that the people have willed that it shall be stopped now and forever.

LOUISVILLE ROWDIISM .- The rowdy clement of Louisville is as rampant as ever, as was abundantly evidenced by the secues at the Court No. 8: Fatur ay 1 ight. The disturbance of the peace meeting was instigated by the Journal, and the leaders were Jas. Speed, W. P. Econe and Nat. Wolfe-The peace meeting was called by respectable, orderly, law abiding and substantial citizens, men who hell principle and the prosperity of the city above party considerations, and who are opposed to the se tional war. The Lincolnite disturbers. who by chance have a majority in the city, were guilty of an outrage, and added another disgrace to the city.

ACCIDENTAL SHOOTING AT CAMP JOE HOLT.-We learn that on Saturday a man named Cravat was dangerously wounded at Camp Joe llolt by the accidental discharge of a gun, in the hands of one of his fellow soldiers. Cravat at the time was standing guard, when he and the other man got to tussellug, during which Cravat tried to take the gun from the hands of his adversary, when it went off, Indicting a very se rious would in the groin of Cravat.

THE JOURNAL OFFICE ROBBED. - Satur day morning, about eight o'clock, the vault of the Journal Office was robbed of \$650 in specie. The vault had been left open, and the money, which had been placed in a box and put in the vault, was missing. The thief, whoever he was, was well acquainted with the place, and knew that the money was there.

LOUISVILLE ZOUAVES .- This fine compa ny, one of the largest in the State Guard, and oue of the finest in the city, were out on drill Saturday night. They passed our of fi :e and went through with the evolutions in such a manuer as to show that the officers deserve the highest credit for the proficienev of the company.

City retailers of first class boots and shoes would do well to call at the auction rooms of Messrs. S. G. Heury & Co., this morning, and examine a fresh invoice of boots and shoes, (gents', ladies', misses' and children's war) just received. It is not once in twenty years that such a class of goods are sold at auction. The sale will come off to-morrow (Tuesday) at 10

It is a very difficult matter for readers with impaired sight to read the constant exciting news without aggravating their evil. We recommend Sincere's plasses. If adjusted by himself to the eye relief and preservation is afforded without doubt. Offlee on Main street under the National Hotel.

STATEMENT. - In regard to an impression abroad, that many boys, that cannot be governed elsewhere, are seut to Forest Academy to be reformed, I have only to say, that I suppose, among so many young Americas in the land, I get my share of them, from my well-known experience in managing boys. It is but due to justice however, for me to say, that the discipline of my school requires a speedy and thorough change, or all such are sent home.

I know no school that can claim a class of more studious, and better regulated boys, than can Forest Academy.

See advertisement. B. H. McCOWN. aug16 d3 The Louisville Female Colicge will

ommence its sixteenth semi-annual session on Monday, September 2d, 1861, with a full faculty. A small stable and a lot of hay was

burnt last evening, in the alley between Hancock and Clay and Madison and Chest-We invite the attention of business

en and others to the Post Office notice in our advertising columns. The most celebrated Vienna field glasses

can be found at the Optical Institute, under

the National Hotel, Main street,

its organization by the selection of supporters of the Administration as officers of the meetlug. Upon this interference those who called the meeting immediately ad-

journed, and assembled in large numbers at Concert Hall. We understand that the crowd at the Court House was addressed by Messrs. WOLFE, HARLAN and PIRTLE. The course of the so-called Union men last night indicates, so far as regards this city, that there should be no free expression of popular sentlment; that, if an unbridled and Irresponsible mob can silence free speech, that it shall be slleneed in this city. Among the speakers were Mr. NATHANIEL WOLFE, a representative in the last Legislature, who now openly advocates the Liueolu war, but who at the last session of the Legislature pledged himself, in the event of war against the South, to unite his destiny with his brethren of the South, and that he would resist the North at every hazard and O THE LAST EXTREMITY. Mr. WOLFE, however, has abandoued his official record, and lustead of standing by the South and re. sisting the North to the last, during the approaching session of the Legislature,

The Peace Meeting Saturday Night.

will be the most ready and active supporter of Liucolu. The Union party of Kentucky is for the war. The leaders of the Union party in this city declared by their action last night that they are for the war, and that there shall be no peace until the South is brought back Into the Uniou .-Then, the war will never coase-unless Presi deut Davis shall couquer a pesce. Aud we think he will do it. We tell the friends of peace to be of good courage. The work of pacification is going on bravely, and In less than three months, the North will be a suppliant for peace.

The Union-Liucoln party reject peace. Well, be it so. The Southern Confederacy will let the North have war if it so wills it to its heart's coutent. The South has, heretofore, been disposed to be magnauimous. Knowing the horrors of war, they have been reluctant to carry it into the Northern States. But nuless peace is proposed, and proposed speedily, the capital at Washington will fall—Maryland and Missouri will be emancipated, and the Confederate army will threaten Philadelphia. The Lincolnites can now have peace on honorable terms; if they postpone it a few mouths they will be compelled to ask it as suppliants. These are plaln words, but they are true, as the supporters of Lincoln will very soon discover.

Manassas .- We learn from a Richmond paper that the Rev. L. A. Ware, of Richmond, Va., iu a portion of his prayer oper ing the proceedings of the Confederate Congress on the 25th, referring to the thanks ascribed to God for our late great victory, besought that he would so impress the hearts of the people with a sense of his providence and goodness that the uame "Manassas" should always remind them of its scriptural signification, which was "God hath made us to forget our troubles."

On Tuesday last some tifteen persons were arrested in New York on the charge of passing counterfeit money. There were large number of counterfeiters in the city, and an attempt to flood it with spurious money was made, which lcd to the arrest of the parties.

1.25 It should not be forgotten that the first military camp established within the limits of Kentucky, in violation of her neutrality has been established by anthority of the President of the United States.

The number of lotters received at the Washington postoffice average about thirty thousand daily, and of this number, it is estimated that at least two thirds are

The bogus Wheeling Virginia gov ernment robbed a bank in Western Virginia, but the Louisville Journal has not a word to say on the subject. It's all right when Lincolnites are the robbers.

This is ail we can flud in the Saiu Louis Democrat about the late victory: Capt. Mayman, of Sigel's regliment, is and Col. Albert, of the same regiment, is

Gen. Fremout in his officiai dispatch es to Geu. Scotl at Washington states his forces engaged in the battle at Springile'd were eight thousand.

If the Liucoin Union forces go to the Cumberland Mountains, the Tennessee troops will make a large gap in their

The organs that support Lincoln have vilified Gen. Price, of Missouri, but at the battle of Springfield he gloriously re dcemed himself.

In the classical larguage of oblunele Abe, the enormous army and immense treasure voted by the last Abolition Con-

gress "don't skeer the South a hooter." Mens. Jesnier, Consul to Curacoa West Indies, has been removed by the Secretary of State, and R. E. Morse, of Iowa, appointed in his place.

On Tuursday night 20,000 Austrian ifles passed through Indiauapolis for General Fremont at St. Louis.

Gen. McCullough and his gallant Texas Rangers are the dread of the Lincolu Dutch hirelings In Missouri. The traitor Pierpont will soon find

that his effort to control the great State of Virginia is a m ere flash in the pau-handle. Can any of our correspondents give ecent intelligence from the Missouri

'races." In St. Lonis, a man lately was courtortisled for speaking the truth. Oh! the beanties of the Lincolu Government!

137 Gen. Price has won a name of renowu, and Miscouri may well be proud of

Thanks to J. C. BUCKLES, Esq., for late New York papers.

The Peace Meeting,

At the meeting of those in favor of peace Pursuant to public notice a large crowd asembled at the Court House Saturday night held in pursuance of a public call, James Trabue was called to the Chair, and John for the purpose of glving expression of Bell was appointed Secretary.
Ou motion of Win. Garvin, Win. Atpopular sentiment in favor of peace and against the lurther prosecution of the war. We were not present at the opening of the

wood, Samuel Casseday, Wm. Inman and A. L. Shotwell were appointed a Commitmeeting at the Court House, but undertee on resolutions, who, after retirement, stand that so soon as the hall was opened, reported the following resolutious, which the meeting was at once packed by a crowd of Llucoln men, who proceeded to were passed unaulmously:

Resolved, That the people of Louisville have ever been loyal to their country, and its Constitution, and, animated by this sentiment, in common with a vast majority of the people of Kentucky, will unwayeringly seek peace for themselves and their whole

ecountry.

Resolved, That the position of Kentucky is mediatorial; that she has in Congress and In her Legislature, nobly extended the olive brauch to her sister States, and that, not dispairing of the Republic, and keenly feeling the calamities and humiliation resonants out of the present apparatus? growing out of the present unnatural strife weighing down every part of our once united, prosperous and glorious country, Kentneky still offers herself to our countrymen of every section as a me-

diator.

Resolved, That war is a dire necessity never to be resorted to except as the only means of accomplishing a certain good, and that civil was is the worst of all—that its

that civil was is the worst of all—that its sectional triumphs are national humiliations, and its battle fields are names accursed, reddened as they must be with the blood of fraternal slaughter.

Resolved, That peace brings trade, employment, prosperity and abundance, giving comforts and support to wives and children, while war brings stagnation, forced idleness, prostration and want, producing privation and s arvation.

lug privation and s arvation.

Resolved, That our people should earnestly invoke the Father of Mercy, and the Prince of Peace to show favor, and give peace to our war-allicted country, and im-bue us with the wisdom, the patriotism, and the forbearance of our Revolutionary fathers, as well as due appreciation of their sufferings, their toils, and their glory, that we may, in these trying times, enualthe them in transmitting the God-given boon

them in transmitting the God-given boon of peace to posterity.

*Resolved**, That on Saturday, the 24th inst., the Peace Party of Louisville, each person weating a white rosette or ribbon, will erect a white flag, the symbol of peace, with the word PEACE inscribed on its fofds; that we urge upon every county, city, town, and precinct in the State to erect similar flags; that the people erect them on their houses, and that steamboa's, railroad trains, and every species of vehicle carry them.

*Resolved**, That the Chairman appoint a commuttee of twelve persons, who shall be an Excentive Committee, whose duty it shall be to prepare an address to the people of Kentucky on the subject of peace, to correspond with other parts of the State to procure peace, and to carry out the ob-

to procure peace, and to carry out the ob-jects of this meeting. Resolved, That the Journal, Democrat,

Anzeiger, Courler, and all the peace papers in the State are requested to publish the proceedings and resolutions of this meet-

tug.

The following gentlemen were appointed an Executive Committee: Wm. P. Campbell, William Terry, J. S. Lithgow, James E. Igeford, John Bell, Win, Inman, B. Il. Hornsby, A. A. Gordon, D. Spalding, Jr., D. B. Leight, Emanuel Leiberman, and E. S. Worthington.

On motion the meeting adjourned,

JAMES TRABUE, Pres.

JOHN BELL, Sec.

JOHN BELL, Sec. The Time Has Come.

The following is an extract from a communication to the Cincinnati Press, which speaks the sentiments of the Obio State Journal, and many of the leading pol-

iticians of the Republican party. Iudecd it is the real sentiment of most of the leading Republicans of the country. Read it: The time has arrived when slavery must be legally abolished. The mere subj tion of the Rebels has no worth in Iself the cause must be removed, else you cannot prevent the periodical return of such catastrophis; and such repeated coucus-sions, will, one day, ruin the State.

The Indianapolis Journal notices the departure of two Indiana regiments for Missouri, aud says :

We hope to hear of them spending their 'Thanksgiving" in Memphis, and cating their New Year's dinuers as conquerors, in

Wouldn't they rather wait until old Scott takes Richmond before they undertake this Southern excursion.

The St. Louis Democrat, of Friday, unnounces the arrival of that arch demagogue, FRANK BLAIR, and has the follow

No News FROM ROLLA.-The down train on the Pacific Railroad last evening made no connection with the Rolla trale, and we ire cousequently without advices from that marter in relation to the whereabouts of Geu. Sigel and his command.

Fire In Illinois -On Suuday last a destructive conflagration occurred at Kankikee, destroying seven buildings, including several stores. The loss was \$30,000 with an insurance of \$12,500.

Mouday, August 5tb, 1861, S. Bar ker & Co., 317 Fourth street, Louisville Ky., will offer at very low prices 1,000 pieces of domestie goods, of all grades, bleached and brown, from % io 3 yards wide. Also their whole stock of dress goods at greatly reduced prices.

Five hundred pieces of lineu goods and nouse keeping articles very low. Three hundred pieces of white goods consisting of plain, plaid and striped cambrics, jaconetz, Swiss and book muslins, ladies' and gents' linen handkerchiefs, em

breidery, and laces. Also 1,000 doz. hosiery of all kinds and

Also carpets, and oil cloths, cheap. Persous visiting the city will find a full stock of goods at low prices.

S. BARKER & CO. au 5-d tf. WOLF & DURRINGER'S COLT'S CARTkiddes.-We are now manufacturing the above cartridges for all sizes of Colt's pistols. Call and see them. We also keep Smith & Wesson's cartridges, at wholesale. WOLF & DURRINGER.

july6 tf Corner of Fifth and Market. Great Barbecue at Mayslick for John C. Breckinridge, Lazarus W. Powell, H. C. Burnett, C. L. Vallandigham, and Others.

We are gratified to learn that the patriotic State Rights citizens of Mayslick and other parts of Mason county, Intend to prepare a large Barbeene on Saturday, the 7th of September next, near Mayslick, and, at which the distinguished gentlemen whose names head this article, are to be invited. This, from the spirit with which our friends have entered into the matter, will be one of the grandest festivals which onr friends have entered into the matter, will be one of the grandest festivals which has ever been held in Keutneky. It will be a patriotic ovation to men who have bravely and nobly maintained the cause of liberty, in the face of a hundred thousand armed hirelings, against the basest despotism that ever disgraced the civilized world.—[Maysville Express.

Spain.—The powder magazine at Villa Feliche, in Arragon, has been blown up. 100 mills were burnt down. Twenty workmen were killed or seriously wounded.

The Western Virginia Raid. After the smoke of battle clears oil th

truth comes to light, as will be seen by the following brief letter, which we copy from the Atlanta (Ga.) Intelligencer. The battle alluded to was the Rich Mountain affair and that our readers may judge of the ma terial enlisted in the fight for independ ence, we will state that the young man Snoddy who died was worth a fortune of one hundred thousand dollars:

We have been favored by Mr. Humphrey with the following letter, received by his wife from her brother in Virginia. Mr. Humphrey resides in this city:

BUCKINGHAM CO, V2., Aug. 4th, 1861.

DEAR SISTER: I take the pleasure of writing you a few lines to inform you that I have arrived at home once more, after traveling a hard and long road. I have had the pleasure of seeing the Yankees, and worst of all we had to retreat. We fought them the hardest battle that ever was fought. We fought them two hours and three-quarters; we had only two hundred and fifty men and the Yankees had between four and five thousand. We fought them till our ammunition gave out, and then we had to retreat. Our loss was between thirty-five and forty, and the Yankee's loss was three hundred and fifty, and a great many wounded. They say they do not know what we were made of; that they knew we were not made of flosh and bones. The night of the retreat was the greatest night I ever saw in my life. I traveled three days and three nights without any sleep, and neither did I have anything to cat.

I never saw such times in my life. Our BUCKINGHAM Co , Vo., Aug. 4th, 1861.

thing to cat.

I never saw such times in my life. Our regiment was cut to pieces, and the reason of my coming home, was that we had to fill up our company again. We can remain no longer than the 22d of August, and then we will go and try them again. I have seen a great many Georgia Regiments; they longht the Yankees like tigers. They had a fight at Laurel Hill, and they had between 12 and 1,500 men, and loss of our men was about 10 killed and 6 wounded. I know that you will be surpised to hear that James Gordon is dead; he was killed at Manassus. The loss on our side at Manassas, was 400 killed and 2,500 wounded, and the enemy's loss 15,000 wounded. ed, and the enemy's loss 15,000 wounded.
Well, I will stop, as I am sick with the measles. You watted to know who our Captain was. His name is G. B. Haines, and one of the best men that ever lived. We one of the best men that ever lived. We are in the 20th reglment, and everybody says that we have seen enough to kill us all. I forgot to tell you that Henry Snoddy was dead. He gave his fortune to his mother dead. He gave his fortune to his momento do do with it as she pleased. You unst write to me as soon as you read this, as I have to leave soon. Our boys are all well have to have excepting myself.

Forther Incidents of the Great Battle—The Wounded Arriving at Springfield—General Sigel Assum-ing Command—What Will the Gov-

From the St. Louis Democrat, August 16th.] Sr. Louis, Thursday, August 15, 1861. Editors Missouri Democrat:—My account of the great battle published this morning, being necessarily incomplete, as regards the interesting details connected therewith. I take this, the distalence

take this, the first opportunity to supply the deficiency.

First, I am fully satisfied from conversation with Gen. Sigel and Col. Salomon, as well as from my own observation, that the eastern division did not make any attack until the roar of Totten's artillery announced that Gen. Lyon was upon his ground. The battle then commenced at six o'clock and ten minutes, and lasted until cleven—Gen. Lyon having been killed very soon after nine clock. killed very soon after nine o'clock.

Twice during the exhausting struggle, by seeming inutual consent, the lessite armies rested for nearly half an liour, after which the battle raged with increased vigor. Cipt. Gratz, the lamented officer who, alone of all the captains in the Missour First, fell dead upon the field, was in the thlekest of the light. He fell within a few feet of where Geu. Lyou's horse was killed and Col. Andrews wounded, and when I saw him Dr. Cornyn was doing everything

in his power to save his life.

At 11 o'clock the ambulances having been filled with our wounded were moved toward the city. The body of Geu. Lyou had been placed in one of them, but withremains of the gallant hero of Boonville and Camp Jackson were lying beneath that martial cloak, and it was unfortunately removed to give place to those who were wounded. It was afterwards obtained, and after being laid out and dressed in a new uniform befitting his rank, I looked upon the role lace of the dead. An expression the pale lace of the dead. An expression of painful embarrassment was plainly de-picted upon his countenance—such an ex-pression as I had noticed he had worn for

several days.

Arriving at Springfield about 3 o'clock in the alternoon, a large number of wag ins were at once sent out to the field of battle to bring in our wounded, and were kept busy until long after midnight, at which time the hospital had received about one hundred and twenty, the Baily House had been turned into a receptacle for our wounded, and the Methodist Church had also been filled, the two latter buildings holding probably two hundred and fifty o three hundred. Dr. White was busily at-teuding the Iowas, at the Baily House, while Drs. Franklin, Davis, Smith, Melch-er, Cornyn and Schenck, were busily en-gaged at different places in the city.

Colonel Andrews was felightly wounded when I last saw him, but was afterwards wounded again, and how seriously I am unable to sair. unable to say.

As soon as possible, after reaching the city, a council was held, and it was decided at ouce to move towards Rolla. General Sigel now assumed command, and before daylight on Surday merning the army, with a very long baggage train, moved out of the city. The reporters, meanwhile, determined to push through at once to St. Louis without waiting to witness the anticipated attack of the enemy. On the road to Rolla we passed scores of families moving away from the vicinity of Spring-

lield. Of course the product of their farms will be taken for the support of the rebel army. It now remains to be seen whether the Government will recognize the necessity of sending troops into the Southwest. Thirty thousand men should at once be placed in Springfield, and McCullongh and Price, with their traitorous minions, driven from the State before they have time to recover from the terrible shock given them by Geu. Lyon. His blood calls aloud for veugeance upon the rebels. Open two routes to the Southwest and keep them constaulty crowded with troops. Protect the Uniou element of Springfield, Mt. Vernon, Ozatk and Greenfield, and they will furnish a dozen six mouths regiments for the dozen six months regiments for the United States service. Leave them as they them, the enemy advancing upon your city and threatening your capital.

The St. Louis Democrat, the organ of the Black Republicans, has no further news or details of the late, battle near Springfield. The following additional boats have been

impressed late the despot's service: Planet, John Warner, Gladiator, T. L. McGill, Continental, Platte Valley, John II. Dickey, Champlon, and Edward Walsh. The Tatum came in from Alton with 90 of the Adams county dragoons and their horses. They formed four abreast and left the wharf by way of Pine street. The Tatum also brought a large number of hox. Tatum also brought a large number of boxes of cannister and grape shot, &c.

The average value of the carcass The average value of the carcass of a dead horse is about \$10, yielding about \$1\foxed\$ lbs. of halr for cloth, about 30 lbs. of hide, 6 lbs. of hoofs and tendons, for glue and buttons, 160 lbs. bone made luto snuffboxes, kuife-handies, phosphorus and superphosphate of lime, and 60 lbs. of blood yielding p rusiate of potash. LETTER PROM GEORGIA.

The Feeling in Georgia-Mr. Crittenden's Resolution Charging the South With the War-The Position of Keutucky-Yankee Pedlars,

[Correspondence of the Louisville Courier.] DALTON, GA., July 30th, 1861. Editors Louisville Courier:-Thinking that perhaps you and your readers might like to hear something from this "far-off land," in relation to the feeling that exists among the "Seseshers" down South, I drop you a few lines. Having been a constant recipiant of your valuable "daily" for the ast two weeks, I am enabled to understand the position you occupy on the great and momentons questions that now agitate, not only the American people, but the whole world. I say the whole world, because the eyes of all nations are turned towards America to see whether the last great test America to see whether the last great test of constitutional liberty will be able to withet and the desperate efforts now being brought to bear against it by the military despot now relguing over the people at Washington.

It is needless for me to go back and reiterate the causes that led to this difficulty in our national affairs. Suffice it to say that we are in the midst of great tribulation, and the only question now to be de-

tion, and the only question now to be decided is whether the people of the South eided is whether the people of the Sonth will suffer themselves to be subjugated by that abominable tyraut, Abe Lincoln, or remain to be freemen, and enjay life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, in that way which sults their inclination best.

In the solution of this question, no sane man could arrive at any other conclusion than that a people who had been born free; who had aiways been taught the fullest use of liberty, and irecdour from every taint of superstition, witcheralt, free-loveism and every

perstition, witcheralt, free-loveism and every other ism; who had been taught from childhood to respect the rights of others, and assert their own, can uever be con-

and assert their own, can never be conquered.

I see, by the telegraphic reports of the Abolitlon Congress, that Mr. Crittenden brought in and supported a bill charging the present "civil war" upon the Southern States, and that all the members from Kentucky in the Mouse, except the bold and chivalrons Burnett, supported it. It may be true that the South struck the first blow, but she did not provoke the quarret. The North had menaced her for years, and had heaped up abuse upon calumny, until forbearance ceased to be a virtue with the South, and after exhausting every peaceable means to ceased to be a virtue with the South, and after exhausting every peaceable means to obtain a separation, after having spent years in trying to heal the differences between the sections by compromises, and all to no purpose, she determined to assert her rights by force of arms, and for carrying out that resolution they are stigmatized as traitors, rebels, and every thing that is mean and contemptable; and to cap the climax, after resorting to all these means to live in peace with the North, and being relive in peace with the North, and being re-fused every equality in the Union, the South determines to withdraw, and being refused even that privilege, she is com-pelled to assert her independence by the sword, she is accused of having brought on

In your State, and hope the day is not far

distant when your people will be as a unit, and go with the South.

This brings me back to the feeling here. I told you in the outset that I should mere ly give you an idea of the state of the pub-lie mind here. That is easily done. Dis-sensions are not known here. Every man, woman, and child seems to be actuated by the same feeling, that of inveterate hatred to the "Yankee." Even the negroes abhor and detest the name. One grand missake the Northern people made when they commenced this war, was the idea of a rebellion among the negroes. They had allowed themselves to believe that as soon as war was declared, and the men went in the army, the negaces would take advantage of their absence and murder the women, pil-lage the country, and burn the houses.

But in this they reckoned without their est, for there is not half the trouble with the negroes now that there was before the war begun. The negro, if let alone, is doing the will of his master, which is now the
ease; while before the war, all sorts of
"Yankee pedlers," "Dutch music teachers,"
"Itinerant preachers," "Abolition whangdoodles," and mischief-makers generally, were allowed every freedom and hospital ty of the South, and took advantage of eir

ty of the South, and took advantage of efficients ances to incite the negroes to do all kinds of devilment.

I have prolonged this letter far beyond what I intended at the start, but the theme is prolitic and cannot be exhausted. In nclusion, let me assure you of one thing the South can never be subjugated.

The English Turt - The Goodwood Cup-An American Horse the Win-

It is now certain that this much-coveted prize is at last to come to America. Mr. Ten Broeek's horse "Starke," slred by Wagner, earried the day. The fact was announced by telegraph a few days since, and the particulars of the race will be looked for with anxiety by all lovers of the turf. The following is all we

have learned of the contest: Mr. Ten Broeck's American horse "Starke," after running second for the Goodwood Stakes on the 31st, succeeded on the following day in wiuning the Goodwood Cnp. The race was a tine one, as "Starke" only beat the "Wizard" by a head. The American horse "Optimist" was third (three lengths behind) and "Thormanby" was fourth. The American horses had the usual liberal allowances in the weights carried, over their English c mpetitors, and a movement was on foot lo modify these allowances to foreign bred

Since writing an article in anothe column, touching the establishment of military eamps in Kentucky, we are highly gratified to learn that quite a number of our most prominent and influential citi-zens, members of the Union party, are now earnestly engaged in an honest and sincere effort to remove this most irrita-ling and alarming movement. We do not deem it proper to mention the names of these gentlemen, but can assure our renders that they are men whose influence is not small, and whose integrity of purpose can not be questioned. We are deeply gratified at this step, and can not too highly appland the honorable and patriotic motives of those who thus labor for the peace and safety of our people. We know that and safety of our people. We know that other Unionists, party leaders, are quite active in thwarting the efforts of these gentlemen, but we trust they may not succeed We shall most cerdially second the landa ble exertions of the men referred to, in the struggle for peace, and second an movement to avert from our community movement to avert from our community
the horrible and bloody convuisions now
immediately threatening. We beg our
Southern Rights friends to await with calmness the result of the movement alluded
to. Let us co-operate with those we know
to be honest and sincere and endeavor to the very last moment to prevent collision here. We are on the very verge of war, but possibly the direful issue may yet be averted. Those laboring to that end should be sincerely seconded.—[Lexington States may Aug. 16.

See Bland's advertisement. Money loaned on diamonds, &c. Office on Mar The First Blood Spilled.

A gentleman who formed one of the body guard of Geo. W. Bridges, on his re-cent trip across the Cumberland moun aims has returned to Athens. He reports that, Paul McDermot, Esq., a promising and popular young lawyer of that town, now a member of Captain Lowry's company, on service in Fentress county, was sent out a few days since as one of a scouting party. Late in the day his horse returned to the canno, without the ruler. This service Late in the day his horse returned to the camp, without the rider. This excited alarm, and a squad was dispatched to ascertain his fate. Some distance from the encampment they saw in the road a quantity of blood, and evidences of a straggle. Reaching a cabin near by, they learned that McDermot had been attacked by three men, Lincolnites, and severely beater, it not killed. He was tracked by his blood for some distance, but his body was not found up to the time this gentleman left, and but little doubt remains that he was cruelly nurdered.

cruelly nurdered.

This news, as might be expected, created intense excitement in McMinn, where he was well known and esteemed. In less than twenty-four hours after the news reached that county, more than 1,600 of the citizens met in Athens, and several hundred of them in Athens, ruelly murdered. hundred of them irrespective of past party differences, at once volur eered, and shoul-dered their rifles and muskets, and took up their line of march for Fentress, to ascer-

tain the truth or falsity of the report, and if true, to avenge his death.

This is the true spirit. The only safety the loyal citizens of East Tennessee here is in their own strong arms and brave hearts.

hearts.
The honest masses are hourly taking sides with the South, and showing a patri-otic determination to defend their heartsotie determination to defend their hearthstones from foreign or domestie violence.
But the Lincoln leaders, and these who
blindly follow them, are for civil strife, and
are sending out plots to guide the Federal
forces through the mountain passes. Ueless more prompt measures are inaugurated, all the horrors of a civil war will be
upon us in less that two weeks.—[Knoxville Register, Aug. 14.

We learn from a gentleman who came
down on the Nashville and Chattanooga
It ilroad, yesterday, that Mr McDermot
was killed, and that a company of seventyfive to one hundred of his friends in McMinn county left Athens, Monday or Tuesday, for the purpose of avenging the death
of their friend.—[Nashville Union and
American.

Here is a picture of a Southern city in possession of the United States troops. The Louisville Journal, in supporting the war policy, opposing peace, and prating over the Intense Union sentiment South, evidently wants Louisville reduced to the position of Alexandria, Virginia. Look at it. We copy from the corresponence of the Baltimore Exchange:

With not a low, every earthly control they possessed, in the way of house and furniture, was there. The writer is of that ture, was there. The writer is of that it. We copy from the corresponence of the Baltimore Exchange:

ALEXANDRIA, Aug. 10, 1861. No one who has not seen it, can have any idea of the destructive and savage atrenties committed here and in the vicinity by "our protectors," the "brave defenders" of the "Flag." The Marshall House was taken by a New York regiment a day or two after the battle of July 21st. The basement and some of the upper rooms were pelled to assert her independence by the sword, she is accused of having brought on the war.

I had hoped long since that Kentucky, the noble old Commonwealth that give me birth, in whose borders and on whose hillsides I was wont to spend my youthful days, would ere this have allied herself with the "bright and sunny South;" but, alas! the spoiler had inculcated too many of the vices and abominations of his "craft" into the shallow pates of men for them to see the right way. I am happy, however, to see a gradhal and steady increase and growing strength in the Southern Rights party in your State, and hope the day is not far store, next door below, is in a shocking state; it was repeatedly broken into, and the floor is now covered with broken glass,

medicines, drugs, papers, de., ming.ed in one confused mass. While our protectors held the library room they were seen to light their fires for cooking in the yard, with books; a cover was found a day or two slace, the leaves all torn out. Neighbors repeatedly saw all torn out. Neighbors repeatedly quantities of books taken out of the to while a guard was present; and last Sauday a box of books was taken out of a window

and some loose books dropped about. court clerk's office was also broken into and ravaged, and the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court was also entered, and the papers torn and thrown over the floor, where they now lie brary, founded in 1704, containing several thousand books, many of them valuable, is kept in the Lyceum building. The house was used, library room and all, for Pennsylvania laborers on the forte and intrenchments, and then given up by Col. Heintzelman, who said it should not have been taken at all.

been taken at all. The New York Post of Wednesday last has the following in reference to the Sumter, the first vessel of the Confederate Navy. The term "pirate" is Abolition slung, but the day is no. far distant when

they will be giad to charge their tare: A Harbor for the Pirates.

Curacoa, the island where the Confeder ate pirate, the Sumper, so comfortably rifitted and obtained supplies, lies in the C ibbean sea, near the coast of Verzuela, it latitude 12 N. and longitude 65 W. It celongs to the Dutch government, and has been for many years a depot from which the Spanish Main and many of the surrouding Islands have been supplied with provisions and manufactures, mostly carried thither from America. The island a favorathither from America. Theisland is favora bly situated for a convenient centre trade, a liet which was long ago know the freebooters and filibusters of the West Indian seas, who made it one of their head-quarters. Many of the present inhabitants are descended from these earlier pirates. The trade of Curacoa is at present enti-

ly in the hands of Dutch Jews, who fine here fine opportunities for getting wealth and have for some years driven out by their unscrupations trading, the staid and hon est old Dutch merchants who formerly carried on the commerce of the island— These Jews are traders who have no sern ples, and will be but too glad to furnish the Confederate pirates with all they need.— They have full sway on the island, hold the most important piaces, have their crea-tures in the courts, and themselves fill the Governor's council. The Governor is necessarily their creature, because if he shoul resist their will they would have him to moved. There is small doubt that the people are favorably inclined towards our insurgents, being, like these, slaveholders and has inpulous and eager for trade of whatever kind. Thy have in their store all the coal and provisions which bayls privateers need. The island has long been the depot in these sees for powder anshot, and large quantities of warlike materials are always in score here, in the hand of these merchants. And the vessels of Davis will find no difficulty in culicting scamen here for their piratical business. It is stated that the Sumpter was receive ed in Curacoa under protest from the Americ'n Consul. This person is named Moses Jessnroon, a native of the island.—

He is not, so far as is known, a mataralized American citizen. Curacoa is only two days and a haif sail from Aspinwall, with a fair wind and cur-rent. It would answer excellently for the Confederates as a polet, whence to strike at a California treasure ship; and this is an additional reason why immediate assion should be taken to keep the pirates out of this neighborhoad. this nelghborhood.

Recruits continue to pass through this place, destined for the service of each of the belligerent Governments. Those who propose entering the Confederate States army go as private citizens beyond the limits of Kentucky, and there enlish.— They respect the neutrality of the State. But those who are entering the Federal service enlist in Kentneky, and go into military camps in the very heart of our State. They do not respect the neutrality of this people.—[Lex. Statesman.]

The Burning of Hampton. There is no lucident in the progr e war that occasions a keener sensa regret than the conflagration of te ter, and consecrated temples within whose walls generations have worshiped. Yet painful as euch an event may be, it is better that one should apply the torch to his own dwelling than leave it to be polluted by the presence of a barbarous foe. The burning of the town of Hampton was a act in regard to which there may still be a difference of opinion; and hence we are glad to have it in our power to lay before the public a letter, written by an intelligent gentleman who was despoiled of his property, and driven from his home by the miscrable invaders. The statement below will convince every reader of the necessity of the act. We give the letter entire, though the writer seems to have been many the convince of the will entire though the writer seems to have been many that the statement in the convince were reader of the necessary of the act. We give the letter entire, though the writer seems to have been many that the statement is though the writer seems to have been many that the seems to be seemed to be seen that the seems to be seen that er, and consecrated temples within who, of the act. We give the letter entire though the writer seems to have been man ware that correct information as to the burning of the town had already been re-ceived in Richmond.

YORKTOWN, And 10th 1811

Mesers. Editors:—Your information right as to the burning of Hampton, for wrong as to the means by which it widone. The town, with the exception of

done. The town, with the exception of two or three houses, is utterly distroyed. It was done, however, by our own people, to prevent its being appropriated to a recoverse end than conflagration—that is, the full and winter abode of the Yankees and ramaway negroes. The facts, as related to me by reliable persons direct from the place, are, that Gen. Magrader (whe, by the way, has his eyes and wars in their places,) had learned definitely and satisfactorily that Gen. Butler had issued, or wildbon to issue, an order that the town shout to issue, an order that the thould be very strongly fortified and obied by his troops as their permanent. retailed by the stoops as their permitters. This was doubtisss a part of a "plan for capturing a large number staves." Our military men had made of great mistake—though probably at the time it could not have been prevented—allowing the invaders to occupy New News, and now that such a dissert and News; and now that such a disaster could be prevented, every consideration of policy, and strategy demanded that it should be. To occupy it with our own troops would be to expose both the men and the town to destruction from the guns and the morture of Fortress Monroe. The choice was then between leaving the houses there to the aid and comfort of the enemy, and its destruction by fire. Every patriot would at once say, "let it be destroyed." It is true, that the homes of many families, with all their endearing associations, were here. With not a few, every earthly comfort they News; and now that such a disaster With not a few, every earthly comfort the releafless for—a for who, judging from past experience, would have destroyed it anybow? In this light, I believe a majority of the entirers now in exile will view it. Many of us, when we left Humpton, regarded its destruction as almost certain.—Had we remained there, we would have required a large military toget to protect with the control of the co This would have provoked its bombard-ment from both the fort and the shipping of the invaders. We should have been en-tirely at their mercy. If they came, is doubtless they would, to take possession it would have been necessary for our forces to dislodge them. The consequences we nist have been the same—the utter destruction of the town, and with it a fearful loss of life on our side as well as theirs. As it turned out, the object of the enemy has been frustrated, and so far as we know, no life has been lost. There were very few white families there a far fact held correct. ters' property, and a crowd of runava-negroes. All these, it is believed, mad their escape before the torch was appilled. There were no Yankees there.

The propriety, the necessity of the burning turus entirely on the reliability of the information as to the plan and purpose of the enemy, on which Gen. Magruder acted. On that point he no doubt is able to anuple satisfaction.

WHOLESALE HANGING IN TEXAS.-T' Austin Intelligencer of the 24th has the

following: By Wm. Wilson, mail carrier on th. Gatesville route, we learn that on Thurs day, ISM lust, there were nine men hang at the head of Neill's creek, in Corvent county. The circumstances, as we guiter, were about these: A man named Underwood, and three or four men named Barnes, with other persons, making in all hall a short time before attractal traces. nlpe, had, a short time before attacked two men who had recently moved into that county and had established a stock ranche. One of the men was killed and the other borribly mutilated and left for dead; but he so far recovered as to crawl to G des-ville. He gave information of the facts. and the people of the county immediately assembled together in great numbers, arrested the nine men and hang them all till dead. Much excitement existed through

out the country about this whole matter THE WAY REPUBLICANS TREAT VOL-UNTERES .- The following is from the Claineati Enquirer, of Saturday, showing in as true light the cowardly viadictiveness of the Black Republicans. We have repesentative meu of the same stripe in Lou-

We have a communication from a con respondent at Dublin, India m, who gives us an account of a brutal assault by a Republican buily, of that place, on one of the returned three months' volunteers—a mere lad-for saying that, hal he known as much before votunteering as now, he would have staid at home, instead of risking his life in Virginia. The aged father, on interfering, was himself brutally treated. The interference of Republican bystanders prevented the young min killing the bully with an ax, and afterward from

A PERTINENT INQUIRY .- The Cincianiti Enquirer of Saturday has the following: A great deal of the talk about suffering is all bosh; many kinds of labor were never so abundant, and provisions have seldom been so cheap. There are but few out of employment who are willing, like St. Paul, to make tents or work at any other honest calling. They may not find employment as pleasant or profitable as in times of peace, but a living can generally be carned by all who are willing to work.—[Commircial.

our attention to the above, and desires the commercial to specify where employment at be had by those who are willing to work, but do not know where to get work

A DEAF MUTE SPY.—A deaf mute, named flardy, about twenty two years of age was arrested in Gen. Sherman's eamp, yesterday, as a spy. He was very observing and inquisitive, and suspicions were at once aroused. He was conveyed to the city and placed in custody. He professes to reside in Russelville, Ky., and was on his way to visit friends in Liberty, Va. There is some reason for believing that the rebel leaders have resorted to this means of obtaining intelligence of the movements and strength of the Government troops. The New York Seventy-Ninth, (Highlanders,) have elected Ex-Governor Sevens, of Washington Territory, as their Colonel.—[N. Y. Times. A DEAF MUTE SPY .- A deaf mute, named

A CHARGE OF HIGH TREASON.-Charles King, said to be from North Carolina, was arrested on Thursday night by policemen Townsend and Stephens, of the southern district federal force, charged, upon the oath of several parties, with trying to include them to enlist in a crew to main a privateer to said from this part, to prey on privateer to sail from this port, to prey on Northern commerce. Yesterday morning Justice Showacre heard the case so far as it related to King threatenening the life of one of the wilnesses against him. He was committed to jail. He will probably be sent to Fort Mellenry to await an investiLOUISVILLLE.

MONDAY MORNINGAUGUST 19.

Civil War in Kentucky-Who Re-

sponsible. The Southern Rights men of Kentucky we left nothing undone to prevent elvis war in our own State and among ourselves. mather than give any occasion for the beinning of so hideons a conflict, they have nlured, as best they could, the foot of its surper upon their necks. They have seen the trade of our State ruined by an and wicked emburgo, by the cekade of our rivers and milrouds. They . ve seen the underlings of the tyrant outling all decency in the search of the vivate baggage; even of ladies travelling through our State. They have suffered no tly such indignities as might plead the . spot's excuse of State necessity, bu they have failed to resent and resist such were so gratuitous and so wanton that Their only design was to make them feel the halling of the yeke imposed upon them by e foulest tyranny that ever trainifer on the rights and the feelings of me The Southern Rights men have borne al t is breause they did not wish to see fach; rayed against son, and brother against cother in deadty strife. They did no ish to see the soil of Kentucky areached " the blood of her own citizens shed by ah others hands. The true Kentuckia: we believed in the sincerity of their left a wedstizens who differed with them as I what was demanded by the interests and

mor of their State.

They believed that duty, honor, put to tism, and every noble and exalted prinigle that could actuate a brave and high - irited people, demanded that Kenta ky should make common cause with he sombem sisters in resisting to the last extremlly the efforts of the North to subje gate, to trample them under foot, or to crush them out of existence. The Union then, as they chose to call themselves, prolessed to believe that the duty and luter ests of Kentucky required that she should maintain a strict neutrality in the unholy .: bringing about, and in which she ought not to take any part whatsoever. The of the war. Southern Rights men believed that they the great body of the Union men were henest in their professions, and intemled to preserve the neutrality which they protessed. Not so, however, with their leaders. It is now as plain as the sun at noon day, that with the master spirits of the Union party, neutrality was an unworthy dodge, a miserable cheat, intended only to clude the honest people of Kentucky until they could hand them over bound hand and foot to the wretched tyrant at Washington. The mask has at last been inrown off and the man who cannot see through and through the nefarious plot, he ind beyond all possibility of cure.

The Lincoluite leaders have already be Kentucky. They made the experiment a w weeks ago with Brigadier General Lousseau's command in this city, but findwere not ripe for conduct so atrocious they moved them across the Ohio river. hazard and to the last extremity. but now they boast that they have in up fifteen hundred or two thousand men thousand men in the State armed by the reaccful homes of their own brethren.

Kentucky and Tennessee are erected into a never be conquered. military district, and placed under the the man who, without orders from his suhostility towards South Carolina, and menaced the city of Charleston with the guns of a fort built only for its protection. This man, though suffering and in feeble health. acclares that the "Union men" of Kentucky call upon him to lead them, and he must at all risks obey the call.

Where do these Union men desire to be led? Where but to Tennessee and against the homes of our brethren in that heroic State? Their plan is to concentrate their forecs in the camps now forming, and so soon as the Legislature meets they propose to disband and disarm the State Guard and perhaps to depose our patriotle Governor. By these means they hope to deprive the true patriots of Kentucky of all lower to resist this horrible attempt to plunge Kentucky into this war for the subugation and destruction of the Southern states, whose only fault is that they, like Kentucky, have slavery incorporated in their social system, and have determined that Northern fanatics shall not overthrow it and destroy them either by fraud or

force. The attempt of the servants of the tyrant Lincoln to carry out this programme, will inst as certainly produce a fierce and bloody civil war, as seed sown and duly cultivated will yield a harvest after its kind. The Lincolnites will find that they have sown the wind to reap the whirlwind. The honest Unlon men of Kentucky have been de ceived too long. Their eyes will soon be the facile tools of Lincoln and his miserable underlings. They wanted peace, not war. They never intended to pour out South, and in doing so to rivet the collar of the despot upon their own necks.

Woc to the Lincoluites, when the honest Union meu of Keptneky find out their real game. They have been accustomed to trust their leaders, and hitherto they could not be convinced that men in whom they have so long confided were capable of forming a design so awfully alroclous, so ineonecivably horrible. Their incredulity may lead them to the brink of the fearful, fiery gulf, but they will not take the plunge, and terrible will be the retribution of those who, presuming upon their cenfidence, have led them to the verge of ruin; who, not content with making them beggars, have tried their utmost to make them blood-thirsty tiends. The Union men will then find that their Southern Rights brothren, though they have differed with them, have done so in all friendliness and honcety; that they have, from the depth of not think so; for He said, "Blessed are the

sil hazards, to harl definece in the toeth of he Northern tyrant and usurper, they have most earnestly desired the union of all true Kentuckians in resisting his cuereachments upon their dearest rights.-They are still waiting patiently for their sin their dear-bought rights.

When, therefore, the curtain shall rise neky, the tremendous guilt will not rest en, nor up on the henest Unior men who sincerely believed in the neutrality of Kent acky, but it will rest, with all its terrible weight, upon the partisans and tools of Lincoln, who have endeavored to make Southern brethren.

The Peace Meeting.

The people of this city, without refernee to party, in favor of peace and oposed to war, were invited to meet in the East room of the Court House on Saturday night, the 18th inst. The call was inended to embrace only those sincerely de-Notwithstanding the avowed object of of esercion and war, at an early hour took essession of the hall in which the meetng was to assemble, and proceeded at once war ; olicy of the Administration, as Chair-The friends of peace protested

led in large numbers at Concert Hall. The action of the so-called Union party the Court House was in keeping with heir antecedents. The same course is being pursued in the North. It is attempted by violence and intimidation to overawe the Peor le and thereby prevent them from giving utterance to their sentiments for peace. And here in this city of Louisville, the first peace meeting assembled is interfered with and broken up by the Adminisration party. The meaning of all this s that there shall be no expression of popalar sentiment for peace until the South is subjugated. The war must be continued until the Union is re-established. Such Is the position of the leaders of the Union party in this city, and entertaining these views they profess to be the friends of wor which they said Kentucky had no part | control their organization, and pass resoutions in favor of the further prosecution

We are right glad that the Union party were sincere. They still believe that has at last shown its hand. It can no longer be regarded as a peace party, but is in favor of war the most terrible and devastating the world has ever seen. It is to e waged until, as it is boldly proclaimed, every Southern State yields a willing obcdicuce to the General Government. It may be that the vandal army of the North may pollute and overrun the soil of the Southern States; but better, far better, would it be, that the people of the South should be exterminated rather than they should be subjugated by the birelings of the North. Rather than such a calamity should befall them, as they fall back, which God forbid should ever occur, let them make the land where they live desoiate, and let every n to muster their troops on the soil of true man of the South apply the torch to his own loved home.

The resolutious adopted by the meeting at the Court House, stripped of their verthat the people even of Louisville biage mean, and were doubtless intended to mean, war against the South at every

Are not the people of Kentucky con vinced that the South cannot be subjuga-Garrard county, and that there are ten | ted, and that the further prosecution of war by the Lincoln government Is a needneurping tyrant for the purpose of inva- less and criminal shedding of blood? Are dirg and stirring up the most ferocious not the victories of the Confederate army ivil war in the State of Tennessee. It is at SUMTER, BIG BETHEL, ACQUIA CREEK, enounced that a few renegade Tennes- VIENNA, CARTHAGE, SCARRY CREEK, BULL -ceans have joined the Lincolnites of Run, Manassas Plains, Springfied, and Kentucky, ready to marshal them with LOVETTSVILLE sufficient evidences of the serch and brands to the new quiet and invincibility of Southern valor, and the deadliness of Southern steel, and are they The telegraph brings the report that not abundant proof that the South can

We regret that the war party in this ommand of Gen. Robert Anderson, the city interfered with the peace meeting at man who bears the awful responsibility of the Court House; such a course is only having begun this most unrighteous war- | calculated to engender bitterness of feeling, without accomplishing any good. If periors, wantonly assumed an attitude of they could not, in good faith, labor to bring the war to a speedy close; if they were in favor of coercion, they should not have attended the meeting. Much less should they have attempted to control its organization. Their conduct was without palliation or excuse, and we regret to see such men as Boone, Wolfe, and Speed, who occupy prominent positions in society, lending, by their presence and co-operation, active "aid and comfort" to a proceeding which, to say the least, rellects discredit upon those who participated in it.

Lincoln Troops at Camp Dick Rob-

inson. We understand that there are between two and three thonsand troops at Camp Dick Robinson, at Hoskin's Cross Roads, Garrard county. They have, we are informed, been mustered into service, under the Lincoln Government, and are now receiving pay. It is understood that Hon. GARRETT DAVIS has visited the camp, with a view of securing a disbandment of the troops, but his efforts have proved in vain. It is also said that considerable feeling was manifested among the troops against Mr. Davis, and some denounced such Union men as he as no better than Secessionlsts.

CAMP DICK ROBINSON.—There are fifteen hundred Federal troops at Camp Dick Rob-inson, at Hoskins Cross Roads, Garrard

county, Kentucky.-[Journal. Here is a confession on the part of the Journal that Federal troops to the number opened. They never intended to be made of fifteen hundred are in camp at Hoskin's Cross Roads, Garrard county. We understand that these troops have been in camp several weeks, and inasmuch as they are their blood and treasure to subjugate the Federal soldiers, it is right and proper that their encampment should be at once broken up. The stationing of Federal troops on Kentucky soil is manifestly violative of 'nentrality," and of conrse onght not to

e permitted by the State authorities. PEACE PAPERS .- The Journal of Commerce says that the Day-Book's list of Peace Papers, with its own additions, makes no less than one HUNDRED AND FIFTY-Two journals in the North opposed to the war. It is all folly for the Republican papers to insist that this is not evidence of public opinion. These journals have readers and subscribers that approve of their sentiments, and their number in the aggregrate would make a larger army than Lincolu will ever get together.

A Black Republican paper says "Those who cry peace are stimulated by the devil." The Savlour of the world did their souls, deprecated civil war in Ken- peacemakers, for they shall be called the tucky. While they have been willing, at children of God."

The people of Kentneky have submitted ong and patiently to the importation of Lincolu guus into the State. These guns have been brought to the State for the avowed purpose of arming citizens to make honest Union brothren to see the imminent | war upon each other. The Union party eril which threatens them with the loss alone has been armed, whilst the Southern f the very samilance of freedom, and to Bights men, equally entitled to arms, have cose themselves are it he too late to re- not only not been furnished with them but have not been permitted even to pur chase them. The arms distributed by the pen the bleodiest scene in this awful General Government were paid for alike by ragedy of civil war upon the soil of Ken- the Southern Rights and Union men of Kentucky, and any further attempt on the pon the heads of the Southern Rights part of Abraham Lincoln to arm one party in exclusion of the other, is manifestly unequal and urjust, and ought not to be submitted to.

The sending of guns to this State is a clear violation of the neutrality of Kennoble, high-minded Kentuckians the ty- tucky, and calculated to produce distrust rant's instruments for the enslaving their and alienation among our people. We already see in the military encampments in Southeastern Kentucky the effects of arming the so-called Union men. Led on by indiscreet partizons, they have already almost embroiled our State in hostilitie with Tennesses. Their action has been sonree of annoyance and embarrassment even to the leaders of the Union party .-Guns, however, are being sent to Kentucky irous of peace-net those in favor at war. evidently for the purpose of being used either to assist Abraham Lincoln in his he meeting, a rabble notoriously in favor muholy war of subjugation against the South, or to coerce the people of Kentucky to remain in the Union, even though a majority may wish the State to unite her desto organize the meeting by the selection of tiny with the Southern Confederacy. We ames Speed, an avowed supporter of the have seen in Western Virginia and in Missouri the painful effects of arming the Lineeln Home Guards. They have ever against the outrageous interference of the proved themselves the most willing and ready tools to do the bidding of despotism. war party; at once withdrew from the Court Hense, and immediately reassem-In Missouri, they are giving most efficient "aid and comfort" to the ruthless invaders

of their soil. It is thme for us to speak out plainly. The rights and liberties of our people are at stake. We have reason to believe that the arms sent into Kentucky are lutended to enslave her free citizens, and to aid Abraham Lincoln in his infamous work of despotism. Fellowcitizens, the ediet has gone forth from Washington that Kentucky, proud, noble, chivalrons old Keutneky, is to be reduced to the abject condition of Missouri and Maryland. The military department of Cumberland has already been established, comprising Tennessee and Kentucky. There is to-day military departments in Missonri and Maryland, and ln both of those States every right dear to freemen is peace, attend peace meetings, attempt to trampled under foot. If you would avoid the fate of Missouri and Maryland you must prepare to resist; you must stop the further importation of Lincoln gnps: you must resist the first eneroachments of tryanny; and, if all your efforts for peace and neutrality shall fail, you must ever bear in mind, "who would be free themselves must strlke the blow."

> Terms of Peace with the South. The Harrisburg (Pa.) Telegraph, the organ of the National and State Administration in that Capital, specifies one of the preliminarles, as understood by that journal, without which peace is impossible. The Telegraph declares that "THERE NEVER WILL BE PEACE AGAIN IN WHAT ONCE WAS THE UNITED STATES SO LONG AS SLAVERY EXISTS IN THE SOUTH." The Telegraph is the organ of Secretary Cameron, and, in the article subjoined below, it is understood, gives expression to the views of the Liucolu Administration. Indeed, the great movement for Southern Independence has been designated by Senator Pomenov, of Kansas, as the "Slaveholders Rebellion," and there is no question that the people of the North regard slavery as the cause of the war, and look to its abolition as one of the consequences of the subjugation of the

South. The Democracy of the North are begin ning to discover the true objects of the war. and are rapidly ranging themselves in opposition to it. The war is rapidly becoming a mere partisan war, waged by the Black Itepublican party against the South. We snbjoin the article from the Telegraph. It is significant as an indication of the spirit which actuates the supporters of the war in the Northern States:

There cannot, and there never will be peace again in what once formed the United States, so long as slavery exists in the South. This is the decree of God himself, who has de-clared an eternal antagonism between right and wrong. Some of our readers may pro-nounce this as fanatical, but they dare not

question its truthfulness.

The race of men who go forth from the free States every year, to seek homes on the boundless domain belonging to this Government, do not leave their principles and their faith behind. Thus with the men who carry their chattles, in the shape of brutes and human beings, into the same domain. Progress makes it necessary that these two classes should meet in the same path. They must meet, too, while in pursult of the same objects—and one or the other must succeed in the achievement of that object in ruling where they exist here. that object, in ruling where they exist, be cause they cannot exist in social or politi-

al harmony together.
Under such circumstances it is useless to talk of terms of peace. If there is to be a Southern Confederacy, recognized by the Federal Government, there will also the Federal Government, there will also be a demand for the recognition of the rights of slavery in every Northern port and city, and where it is refused, war will be the consequence. Slavery is ambitious to possess, the entire hemisphere. The soil which the cannot cultivate it is bound to make subservient to its political power.—The interests which are opposed to its development, it is bound to encounter and antagonize. Talk of peace, therefore, as long as slavery exists on this continent. long as slavery exists on this continent, and freedom, is both foolish and impracticable. One or the other is bound to snecumb. And if we intend to be free, the sooner we go to work to overthrow and banish the institution of slavery, the longer our freedom will last and the nobier it will become. Any man who has observed the tendency of this rebellion in the South, can see the truth of what we write. Our prisoners taken into Rebel camps are accosted as Abolitionists—the Administration that is struggling for our defense is ridienled as being composed of Abolitionists—and thus in create particular the very fact of the in every particular, the very fact of the Rebels calling the people of the North Abolitionists, proves the intention of the rebellion only to be for slavery. And if we do not accept the challenge, we not only admit the justice of their cause, but our inability to maintain our own Independence. To the same effect are the following resolutions, adopted at a meeting recently held In Jefferson, Ashtabula county, Ohio:

JEFFERSON, August 1, 1861.
Pursnant to adjointment at Rome, July
11th, 1861, a public meeting was held in the
Town Hall of this place to-day, to consider

the present condition of our country in reference to slavery.

The meeting was addressed by Hon. J. R. Giddings, Wu. M. Brittell, M. Miller, and L. Peck, when the following resolutions were manimously adopted: Resolved, That the civil war in which the country is involved, is occasioned solely by sinvery, and is prosecuted by the South for no other purpose than perpetuating this institu-

THAT THE ABOLITION OF SLAVEHY IS THE ONLY JUST MEANS OF TERMINATING THE WAR, AND SETTLING THE DIFFICULTY ON A SAFE AND PER-

MANENT BASIS.
That by the laws of nations, as pertaining to

"The Result and Significance of ta-August Election"—Programme of the So-called Union Party.

"Pontiae," the Louisville corresponden of the New York Times, (Black Republican) writing from this city under date of August 9th, foreshadows the programme of the Union party in this State, and in conclusion remarks: I look for noble deeds from our new

gress; place Keutucky on the record at Frankfort, where those Representatives have placed her on the record at Washington; instruct and warn Brecklnridge, Powel and Burnett, or supercede them; make and keep Gov. Magoffin straight, or impeach and e him; make the violent secessionists in the Purchase or elsewhere in the State obedient to the Government, the Constitu-tion and to all the laws of the Uicted States; prevent the enlistment of any more soldiers on Kentucky soil for Jeff. Davis, and remove all obstructions to the culistment thereon of soldiers for the Union; announce to Jeff. Davis and Co. that Kentucky will no longer, in any respect, stand neutral between the content of th then and her common country; demand of "Klog Harris" and his vassals entire respect for the soil, the property and the position of Kentuckians and their State, and also perfectly free communication between Ten-uessee Unionists and Kentucky Unionists, or shut off all communication whatsoever between the West and Middle Tennessee It bels and their spies, emisaries and al-lies in Kentucky; and co-operate with the Government to open and guard Combediand Gap, and to sustain East Tennessee until the covered, manufactured and counterfeit unity of sentiment in the rest of that State is broken nd done away by the inevitable revival and atburst of her old popular sentiment of loyal-

y and nationality.

Whether the Legislainre shall do its whole duty or not, I believe that Hon. Joseph Holt's predictions about the early practical position of the people of Kentucky will be verified.

We have heretofore published numer ous extracts of a like character to the above. written from this State to newspapers in the North, and evidently Intended to foreshadow the policy of the Union party of the State.

The correspondent of the Times is of pinion that the Legislature will Indorse the action of the Union Representatives in Congress from this State. We regard this as exceedingly uncertain; and, even should they do so, it will be of no praetleal effect. They have not the power to saddle upon Kentucky the quota of the direct tax lmpesed by the Lincoln Government without a submission of the question to a vote of the people. The State Constitution requires this to be done, and the Legislature will assume a great responsibility if, in their eagerness to uphold the Lincoln Government, it shall attempt to override the clear provisions of the Constitution,

The threat to impeach and displace Gov. Magoffin is simply an Idle threat. We have no doubt the so-ealled Union party would depose Magothin from the Executive chair, if they possessed the power; but, happily, they are pomerless. With all their boasted strength, they have not a sufficient majority in the Schate to carry out their revolutlonary purposes. The Senate is composed of thirty-eight members-nineteen of whom hold over. Of those holding over, eleven belong to the Sonthern Rights and eight to the Union party. The Senate will

stand as follows: Senators holding over, 11 elected this year, 3 16 Total. 14

Union majority, 10 The strength of the Union party is less than two thirds, and hence it will be powerless to displace the Governor

In this estimate we have not taken in to

account the divisions in the Union party, for it is very clear that in that party there will be clements which cannot work harmoniously together. In our oplaion, the radical wing of the Union party will not have But, there are suggestions in the letter of "Pontiae" to the New York Times, which constitute a portion of the programme of the Union war party, to the execution of which no obstacles are opposed. We refer to the eo operation with the Government to open and guard Cumberland Gap, aud to sustain East Tennessee. This is the pet movement of the Unionists, heralded by every newspaper correspondent in the State. The Goy ernment, in furtherance of the enterprise has sent large amounts of arms and munltions of war to be carried to Tennessee, and the Union men of Southeastern Kentucky are thoroughly committed to carry them. From fifteen hundred to two thousand Federal troops are encamped in Garrard county, with the avowed purpose of marching against Cumberland Gap. No obstacle that we have heard of has been thrown in the way of the Lineolnites marching into Tennessee. They stand pledged before the whole country to release the Union men of East Tennessee, and furnish them with arms, and they will do so if they possess the courage to execute the plans which they have formed.

The correspondent of the Times, speakiug doubtless "by authority," declares that Kentucky will throw off her neutrallty; become actively loyal; contribute men and money for they war. The abandonment of "neutrality," then, is to be one of the results seenred by the Union party of Kentucky. Her present position does not sult the more ultra supporters of the Administration. It is not enough that Ken tucky shall remain neutral in this unhappy scetloual conflict; she must assist Abraham Lincoln in his war of subjugation against the South. Are the people of Kentucky willing to take np arms against their brethren of the South, and in favor of the Lin. coln Government? Are they willing to come "actively loyal," or will they, if compelled to unsheath the sword, without counting the costs, make common cause with the South?

Another Union Falsehood Exposed The following eard in the Frankfort Yeoman puts an extinguisher on another of the villalnous Lincoln lies daily set affoat by the emissaries of Black Republicanism that

infest our good old State: MESSRS. EDITORS: Having received several letters informing me, as a member of the Military Board of the State, of the fact that, several nights since, a wagon passed across the bridge at Frankfort hauling a piece of cannon, and that it was believed the cannon was taken out of the arsenal, tothe cannon was taken out of the arsenal, together with other arms and ammunition, I
came to the city, for the purpose of ascertaining whether any guns had been improperly taken from the arsenal. From a
personal examination, I find every piece of
cannon now on hand as reported by the
Quarter-Master General at the formation of
the Military Board. Gen. Dudley assures
me that he had previously made an examination, and found all the guns properly
accounted for. The Board intend to place
a guard over the arsenal to insure its ena guard over the arsenal to insure its en-

- Yours respectfully, SAM. GILL, Com'r.

That by the laws of nations, as pertaining to war, and by military nee ssities peculiar to the present conflict. President Lincoln may now legitimately proclaim liberty to the Southern States, and thus restore peace to the country, and confer the rich boon of freedom on millions of our fellow beings.

That we, the people, demand of him the exercise of this high and holy function; and we never will consent to any terms of peace short of the entire removal of the disturbing cause.

The fov. Dennison, of Ohio, has been reproving the volunteers of that State for stealing chickens, &c., from the "rebels." Why don't they turn round and reprove the Governor for stealing negroes. He has more than once violated the U. S. Constitution and Fugilive Slave Law in refusing to give up runaway negroes,—[N. Y. Day-

From th: Ke :tneky Sta'e-man. Powerful Letter from Roger W.

LEXINGTON, KY., Aug. 15, '61. Editor Kente Milor Kentucky Statesman— DEAR Sin: I arrived in this city on last DEAR Sin: I arrived in this city on last Monday, after several weeks absence on a visit to the State of Virginia; when my return was known, I was invited by a large number of my fellow-citlzens to address them upon the subject of the war. I declined to do so at first, because I was no candidate and dld not intend to be; and I did not wish to thrust my numble optulon upon the community; however, I linelly consented to speak, and, in my humble way, candilly gave my opinion as to the result of the existing war and the course Kentneky should pursue.

The positions I assumed on the occasion have been greatly misrepresented, and I Legislature, which meets on the '11 prox. My opinion is they will indorse the national action of Kentucky's nine Union Representatives in the Thirty-seventh Con-

have been greatly misrepresented, and I wish throngu the columns of your paper to define them.

I do not favor the immediate secession of the State nor am I for joining the North in the prosecution of this war of subjugation. I stand now just where I stood for months, and where the Union party of cestood, and where I believe the people of the State now stated, in favor of the neutrality of oar State. I do not mean a fletitious, a delasive and a fraudulant nentrality: bn', I mean a real, actual, and bona fide neutrality. I am not for a neutrality that implies mean and money to wage a hopeless war more and money to wage a hopeless war upon the South—I am not for a neutrality that the South—I am not for a neutrality that permits the organization and encampusent of troops in our midst; to establish here, as it has been elsewhere, a military despotism. I am not for a neutrality that permits, by means of a military force, the complete blockade of our entire Southern frontler; cutting off the Southern market and subjecting our products, hogs, eattle, mules, hemp, wheat and corn, to the supply of the North alone, at their own prices and for the purpose of subjugating the South. I am not for a neutrality that permits the organization of troops in our mits the organization of troops in mits the organization of troops in our midst, to interfere with the affairs of a neighboring State, by transporting arms to the disaffected portion of the people, thereby necessarily involving us in war with our neighbors and in war among ourselves. I am for a neutrality that furfishes no men and money; I am for a neutrality that for-bids the organization of troops in our State; that will banish the last soldier from our State—not authorized by law for the

will keep us at peace at home and with our neighboring States; that will keep open our Southern markets and enable us to sell our products to tuose who wish to buy, either North or South. This was the nentrality that resented the State from secession when it seemed inevitable, and in my opinion it is the only policy that can rescue the State now from the other equally fatal extreme. The proposition then was to engage in the war for the South. Kentneky preferred peace, refused to do it—and secession failed. The proposition now is to engage in the war for the North. I, for one, say—never. I am for peace; and if we must fight, let us fight those who disturb our peace by violating

defence of the State-a neutrality that will

avert the revolting seenes of oppression that have followed the military occupation

of other States. I am for a neutrality tha

our neutrality.

I am not only for the peace of this State, but I am for the peace of all the States. I am for stopping the war. I once thought that the Government could suppress the rebellion—I was anxious that it should be done, because I believed then and believ now that the Government under the old Union was the best that was ever devised, and better than any that will follow it, but I have become satisfied by recent events and what I have lately seen, that it is utterv impossible to maintain the Union by prosecuting the war. The question is—shall the war be stopped before or after a hundred thousand men have been killed? I am for stopping the war before another life is lost or another dollar spent—it is a war almost exclusively by the North against he South.

That is, the soldiers on one side are from the Southern States, and on the other, almost entirely from the Northern States. The North cannot subjugate the South, and it is folly to continue the attempt; and it would be worse than madness for Kentucky to be induced or driven into a contest so unnatural—so bloody and so hopeless. Thousands have already been killed, and the war thus far began; and thousands and tens of thousands will vet fall long before a single State is subjugated. The great loss on both sides will, day by day, increase, and exasperate the hostility between the two sections, until the difficul-ties, at first small, will become insupera-ble; and from the sources of eternal strife—with the death of each man that in this war is killed, the hope of reconcilla-

and reconstruction grows less I say, stop the war, and let us have peace, and leave to Providence and to time to re-store, if it be possible, the Union of all the

States. Mr. Editor, for the utterance by a pri vate citizen of such sentiments as these, have been much abused from irresponsible sources. I suppose I should not complian, it is but a foretaste of that inteller ance, and that all of us must suffer when the military occupation by the State is com-pleted which has been begun by the establishment of two camps in this State. R. W. HANSON. [Correspondence of the Louisville Courler.]

Scripture, Prophecy, and the War.

CHRISTIANSBURG, KY., Aug. 13, 1861. Editors Louisville Courier: In times like these, when the infurated sons of Bael from the North are devastating our land, ravaging and burning the homes of peace-ful citizens, Interrupting our commercial relations with our sister States, causing the newly made widow and orphan to "shed as 'twere tears of blood," earrying dismay and terror to all, from the rich man's mansion to the poor laborer's hut, a little exami-nation of God's word, from the llps of one of his most favored prophets, may perhaps afford consolation to many anxious hearts. I cannot but think that the following prophetic language from the book of Jere mish was intended for this country and generation:

Then the Lord sald anto me. Onl of the North an evil shall break forth upon all the Inhabitants of the land. Jere, ch. i.—v. 14. Go and proclaim these words towards the North, and say, Return, thou backsliding Israel, saith the Lord; and I will not cause mine anger to fall upon your for I am mercifu, saith the Lord, and I will not keep anger. Ch. iii.—12.

mine anger to fall upon you: for I am mercitu, saith the Lord, and I will not keep anger. Ch. iil.—12.

Thus saith the Lord, Behold, a people cometh from the North country, and a great nation shall be raised from the sides of the earth. They shall lay hold on bow and spear; they are cruel, and have no mercy; their voice roareth like the sen; and they ride upon horses, set in array as men for war against thee, O daughter of Zion, Ch. vi—22,23.

My tabernacle is spoited, and all my cords broker: my children are gone forth of me, and they are not: there is none to stretch forth my tent any more, and to set up my curtains. For the pastors are become brutish, and have not sought the Lord; therefore they shall not prosper, and all their flocks shall be scattered. Behold, the noise of the bruti is come, and a great comnotion out of the North coufry, to make the cities of Judah decolate, and a den of dragons. Ch. x.—20, 21, 22.

Therefore, behold, the days come, saith the Lord, that it shall no more be said. The Lord liveth, that brought up the Children of Israel out of the land of Egypt: But, The Lord liveth, that brought up the Children of Israel out of the land of the North, and from all the lands whither he had driven them: and I will bring them again into their land that I gave unto their fathers. Ch. xvl.—14, 15.

These facts are too plain to admit of ar-

THE INCOME TAX. THE SHARE OF THE PRESIDENT AND MEN BERS OF THE CABINET.

From the National Intelligencer. From the National Intelligencer.

The tax-payers naturally begin to inquire what proportion each one is to bear of the twenty millions direct tax about to be imposed under the recent act of Congress.—
Taking it for granted that but little if any of it will be gathered from the disloyal States, we may simplyfy the matter by supposing that it will operate mon only about twenty million of people. The result, therefore, will be one dollar for each man, woman and child lu the States which stand by the Union. It is true that the indirect tax upon tea, sugar and coffee touches the humble as well as the wealthy, but the effect will be to Induce a curtailment (s the humble as well as the wealthy, but the effect will be to induce a curtailment of other expenses in matters not essential to either health or comfort. The President of the United State will pay seven hundred and twenty-six dollars, and each member of the Cabinet two hundred and sixteen dollars. Clerks of the first-class (\$1,200) will pay twelve dollars per annum, and the \$2,200 elerks forty-two dollars.

Louisville Gold Pen Manufactory Street, four doors below Third.

Business Aotices.

MONEY LOANED,-Ladles or gentlemen equiring loans of any amount on Diamonds Plate, etc., can be accommodated by applying at the Exchange office, 456 Market street, be-tween Third and Fourth, north side, 270 noors above Fourth. Ticketa in the Shelby College and Havana plan Lotterles for sale, or for warried to any midross. Primes cashed. Office private. Business prompt, honorable, an strictly considential. A. BLAND. sep 20 dtf

Apvicz.-As the hot season is approachng, every person should prepare their system for the change, and there is no remedy so applicable as "McLeon's Strengthening Cordial and Blood Purifier. It will purity the blood thoroughly, and at the same time strengthen and invigorate the whole organization. The Immens quantity of it that is sold daily, is prooenough of its great virtues in thoroughly removing all impure matters from the blood. We say to all, try it! It is delice ious to take. See the advertisement in another column.

au. 5-dlin. To Cash Burena,-In conforming to the ustom of the times, Martin & Crumbaugh, 304 Fourth street, are offering their large and altractive stock of goods for wash at a very heavy reduction. " Dress Goods is still very lange, to which they would call particular a testion, as they intend, in that line of goods, to offer extra inducements. Their domestic stock is one of the largest in the city, embracing various brands of Bleached Shirtings, Sheetings, Irish Linens, Pillow Linens, Linen Sheetings, Towelings, Table Linens Doyles, Curtain Dimities, Marseilles and Allendale Spreads, White Goods in all their varleties, Embroideries and Lace Goods, Gloves and Hosiery, Fans, Parasols and

special attention of each buyers. julyl FURMITURE -- Wharton & Bennett keep always on hand a very large assortment of nablact furniture of every description at wholesale and retail, chesp for cash. Their motto is quick sales and small profits. Recollect the Nos. 502 and 504, Mar .et street, between Second and Third.

Sun Umbrellas, besides many other desi-

rable goods, to all of which they ask the

TO THE LADIES-FRESH IMPORTATION OF SPRING AND SUMMER DRY GOODS.—I would respectfully invite the attention of the ladies to my extensive stock, which I are offering lower than at any previous season, consisting in part of

Broche barege Anglals, printed linen lawns, embroidered mozamblque, plaln fonlards, droquet grenadines, plain black and colored worsted grenadines, black ganze de laine, broche barege, crape barege, all colors; embroldered English bar ge, checked French silks, 75 cents per yard; black silks, plain silks, all shades; plncapple foulards, plain and checked French poplins, organdies and jaconets, parasols, lace points, lace mantles, black silk mantles, French chintz; percals and ginghams, Alexander's kid gloves, plain and plald nainsooks, white cambries, soft finish cambries, table damasks and napkins, 10-4, 11-4, and 12-4 linen sheeting pillow linen, all widths; cottonades and heavy plantation drills, bleached cotton sheeting.

All of which will be sold low at

G. B. TABB'S. m27 dtf. Cor. Fourth and Market sts.

Post Office Notice. PERSONS holding P. O. Stamped Envelopes of the old Issue can proceed them for exchange for equivalent smouth of the new style at the Caster's Office for a period of six days, commence is so the form of the new commence is so the form of the superior will not be received a payment of postage on letters sent from this o is e. Bio.
FOR SALE—The New Envelope, Eole, letter and official size stamped R. S. 12, 20, 23, and it cents—Also the new Litter Steet and Stamped Envelope combined.

and ds JNO, J. SPEED, P. M.

JNO, J. SPIED, P. M. \$15 REWARD.

STRAYED or stolen from my Farm in Jufferson county, a PLACK WAIR, heavy set, white spot on her nose and one white hind foot. I will pay the above reward JAMES D. BURKS. DISSOLUTION.

Title copartnership he otofare existing between the undershipned, under the firm of JAC's RROTHER, is hills day dissolved. John G. Jachaving purchased the culire interest in the steel and assets, is authorised to settle the partnership business and to use the name of the firm for the purpose.

Louisville, Aug. 14, 1861. LOW, W. JACK.

NOTICE. The undersigned will continue the WHOLF. SALE GROUPRY AND COMMISSION RUSLANDS at the old stand, No. 220 Main street, between Third on Fourth.

Louisville, Aug 14th, 1-61.

20. 9 def

\$200 REWARD.

RANAWAY from my Farm, in Logan of county, Ky., mhe eailes south of Rassellville, on Sunday night, the lith of August, two neg o men, W.K.E.E.Y and likn'RY Wesley is about twents-cicht years of are, 5 feet 6 inches high, is copper cole; when speken to, looks down. Henry is about twents five years old, 5 feet 10 or II loches high, very black, and weighs two hundred pounds.

I will give a reward of \$109 each if taken out of the State, \$16 and if taken in any county bordering on the Ordor iver, or \$25 each if taken in any other centuly in the State, and confined in some jail so that I can get them.

au. diff

LARGE AND SMALL!

SOUTHERN PAPERS AND ENVELOPS; SOUTHERN COCKADES: SOUTHERN BADGES; HARDEE'S CAVALRY TACTICS; LIGHT INFANTRY TACTIOS;
DEGREE WORKS OP K. G. C.;
A SOUTHERN HOME AND A SOUTHERN MAN LIGHT INFANTRY TACTIOS:

FLAGS, ALL SIZES. FROM 10 INCHES TO A FT .

Also,
BOOKS AND STATIONERY: SUPER WRITING
PAPER AND ENVELORS. Fourth street, bet. Main and Market. aul; dim G. W. ROBERTSON.

WANTED TO TRADE, THE ADVERTISER, having on band in this city a larges sock of Carriages of superor quality, embracing every destrable style, from a Busgy to a Coach, is desirous of exchanging the same for a small Steam Engine, Fortable Saw Mill, or Machiners or Tools of almost any description, deliverable at Memphis, Vickshure. New Orleans or Galveston, or for anything useful to a man about to locale in Texas.

Parlieshas ing goods of the kind mentioned stored in the South, may find it to their advantage to address "Carriages," Courier Office, for three days, augl7 dd"

I. O. O. F.

OFFICE OF THE G. PATRIARCH. To the Officers and Members of the R. W. G. En-eampment of Kentucky: eampment of Kentucky:

Patriarch:—You are hereby notified to attend a called meeting of the Grand Encampent of Kentucky, in the city of Louisville, on Weomesday, the 4th day of September, 18th, at 8 clock A.M., for the porpose of cleeling a Grand Representative to the Grand Lodge of the United States, sice William B. Mason, decessed.

SAMUEL L. ADAMS.

WILLIAM WRITE, G. Seribe.

Kanawha Cannel Coal Oil House. HAVING, as Treasurer of the KANAWIIA
CANNEL COAL MINING AND OIL MANUFACTURING COMPANY, panchased the entire
stace of Lamp and Lamp Fixtures of WM F.
SIVIRALL, No. 468 Main street, fourth door west
of Fou th, Louisville, Ky, it is my purpose to keep
a supply of FINE BURNING OIL. manufactured
by the Company, densitantly on hand at wholesale
and retail, all of which will be guarantered to be
equal, if not superior, to any Coal dimanufactured
to the country.
Our Oil is manufactured from pure Cannel Coal,
and cone other wit, be offered to curcustomers.

Our Oil is mannfactured from pure Cannel Coal, and rone other wil, be offered to are customers. In a few days we shall be prepared to fill orders for LUBRICATING OIL of as good quality as any in the country, at from 25 to 6 deenta per galom.

R. I. CRAWFORD (formerly in the employ of Win, F. Siurail) will conduct the business of the bouse for sic, and letters addressed to him, or the nudrispined at Loukeville, will receive prompt at Indian.

Treasurer K. C. C. M. and Oil Manuf. Co. auto dom

TEACHER WANTED. A LADY, with Southern feelings, capable of the hing Lair, will hear of a good stuate be applying to Gen. C. PEPPER, Versuities, Woolera county, Ky. Education il.

MRS. ELIZA FIELD

Wild resume her School on the 1st MONDAY in September. Terms made known on appli-ation at her residence on Fourth street, 4 doors outh of Breadway.

Grace Church Female School, MISSES SMITH, PRINCIPALS REV. F. H. BUSHVELL RECTOR. TWIE Night Sersion of this School will commence on the 9 h Sunptender, 18th. Inquire of the Principals, at Dr. Green's, next door to Grace Uhne, on Gray street, next Preston.

EDUCATIONAL.

V. WOMACK wishes to instruct a small class-Residence on Brownshore road, in rear of Fair Residence on Brownshore road, in rear of the Grounds Terms adapted to the pressure of the auge dig

A SOUTHERN LADY, well qualified to teach
A the English branches and junior pugits in Muic and French would like a shouton in some
thool or family. Satisfactory references as to a fig t one can be obtained by addressing REV. R McMCRDY. 8415d-*

WANTED.

Lolisville Female Institute. MR. & MRS. PERING,
Assisted by their daughter.
MISS CORNELIA S. PERING,

treet, between Second and Third.

Milf Thirty-first (Slat) Session of this Institution will commence on Monday, Sept. 24, 1861. TEACHER WANTED, OR an Academy in the interior of Kentucky, A Southern lady, capable of teaching French, diffree (a, box ros, Louisville Post-office, 1947 dt]

LOCUST-GROVE ACADEMY.

AMES M. BURNIE respectivity annuances to his dispatrons and the politic, that he has taken charge of this institution, and will begin its next assign on the first Monday in September. The course of instituction will be thorough and complete and special attention dire ted to prepare hoss for business and commercial pursuits.

A few put its can't existen into his family to board. For Board, Tu tion, &c. 5.00 for ten monties. The School year will be divided into two sessions of five months each.

No noull rectived for less than a session, and a parament of one-half in advance and the other half at end of session is required, note yotherwise arranged. For itember par loulars, address authorism. JAS, Madulinith, Lonsville P. 0.

GEORGETOWN COLLEGE This first Session of this institution begins the first Monday in Sertember and ends the third first Monday in Sertember and ends the third first Monday in Sertember and ends the Express.—College charges, \$23.50 per secsion of five mondis. Academy. \$16, and invertibily in advance Bard, from \$1.30 to \$150 per week, in private families; in Pauloing Hall at abouted to per week, auld dd.

Secretary of the Board.

Rev. G. Beckett's Institute for

Young Ladies, WILL begin its next ession on the 10th Set tember. For exceptage or further infetion, apply to the Principal.

REV. G. BECKETT, aul2 dlm St. Mathews, Jefferson co., Ky.

HENRY FEMALE COLLEGE

W.E. the Trustees, have the pleasure of any nouncing to the puelle, that Dr. O. L. LEON-ARD and his daughters have taken charge of tals Institution. We have entire confidence in them as superior and efficient teachers, and worthy the confidence of the community. We therefore ask for them a liberal patronage. The next session will commence Angust 25th, 18st.

For Board, Tultion, &c. for the scholastic year, or aersion of ten months, \$103.

Tuition for day scholars the same as heretofore charged. As pupil will be received for less than a ression. C. M. MATHEWS, Pres. of the Board.

I N. WEBB.
WM. A PERRY,
W S. PRVOR,
THOS. RODMAN,
Trustees.

FOREST ACADEMY, BY B. H. M'COWN. Will begin its next session the 10th September. The course of instruction is thorough and complete, cuspracins such practical branches as Book-keeping, Surveying, &c. for ten months, Indusprace is regard to payments will be allowed, en needed. lev. Dr. W. W. Hill will open a Female Academy the kishest order the 13th September, within 's

mule. The same teachers will give instruction in both Academies, when desired, in Mulic and French. Address me. at O'Bannon's P. O., Jefferson co., Kg. ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE,

BARDSTOWN, KY. TUDIES will be resume I in this Institution as naugl on the first MONDAY of September. Thems Per Sassion of Ten Monras:-Matricula-tion fee, \$10 Board, Turnon, Washing, &c., \$100; Physicianis fee, \$5. Owing to the difficulty of collecting debts at the resent time, payment for each half session will be equired invariably in advance. No student will

consequently be admitted unless the sum of \$100 is deposited with the Trenspier, and an additional sum of \$10, if the student is to be furnished with riothing by the College.

3.10 Market Tribe. C'NEIL, S. J., President, aul dimawi Presbyterian Female School. THE NEXT SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION w.ll commence on the 9th of September, under the superialendance of Prof. BARTON.

A. A. GORDON, and ditawin Chalrman of Board of Trustees, Louisville Collegiate Institute.

Bellewood Female Seminary.

I PROPOSE, in connection with the Rev. M. M. Fishers and Lady, to open on Thursday, the 12th of Seplemberneyt, a Select School for 6 ris and Young Ladies, at my country residence near Hobbs' Deput, on the Louisville and Frankfort Kailroad, twelve miles from Louisville. All the usual branches, both ornamental and useful, usually taoght in seminarlea of the hishest grade, will be taught by ms. The course of instruction will be divided into three departments extending through three years. The actor of he hattitution is in a beautiful grove on a commandirs eminence, overlooking the railroad on the one side and the country road on the seminaries of the heatitution is in a beautiful grove on a commandirs eminence, overlooking the railroad on the one side and the country road on the seminaries of the most charming landscapes in the state. The buildings are all new, having been erected within the past year, and after the most approved style of mo'ern architecture. Wishin half a mile is the Forest Academy, a Boarding School for Boys, of high reputation, taught by Rev. B. H. McCows. Parents who may wish their sons and dynapters stinnated near to each other, can have the privilege of doing so in one of the most healthy, moral and Intelligent neighborhoods in the State. There are three churches within a mile, at one of which the unitersigned regularly ministers on the Sabbath.

The year will be divided into two sections of dve months each. Bellewood Female Seminary.

months each.

The gorize of Boarding, Washing, Puel, Lights, and Tui ion in all the o dinary branches, will be \$500 for ten months. For Tuitien alone, \$15. \$300 and \$124 per session of five months, according to the stand ng of the pupil.

A payment of one half in advance, and the other half at end of session, will be expected, unless by a special agreement otherwise. Music on the Piane, per session of five months, #25 Prench and German. 19 Painting and Drawing. 19

Prench and German. "19
Painting and Drawing. "19
The Musleal department will be under the charge of Mrs. Fisher, and the department of Modern Languages in the Louisville Male College. As he a limited sambler of pupils held to taken, it is desirable that those who wish to have the relaminers - dueated, away from the dis, dust, lemplations and excitements of cities and towas, should apply to the undersimed of once.

Inasmuch as Mr. and Mrs. Fisher are strangers in this part of the country. I be leave to append an extract from a letter from the President of the Westminister College, located in Fuiton. Ma. in which Mr. Fisher has been a Professor for the years past, and which has been suspended on access of the war and boing in the immediate seat of hostillities. President Laws writes: "Mr. Fisher has been our Professor of Latin for six years, and if Westminister ever needs a mun in bis department again, he will be sought for from the ends of the land. He lathe best Latin scholar and teacher I have ever known, the writes and speaks the Latin functive, and joilish his boys to do the same, and is the enty man I have ever known to succeed at it. He is very ambelle and mild and gentlemanly, and yet one of

au3 3124 w6*

Some dispatches attribute the reversal of the seales to the providential arrival of Johnston's corps a armet, from Winchester. We are not of that opinion. The reverse which so unexpectedly turned the table had undoubtedly been prepared beforehand, as to the part it was to play in the creagement. This is quite evident from the general progress of the battle. The bjects of the Confederates was to allure, it were, the enemy to the most favorable chiects of the Confederates was to under, as it were, the enemy to the most favorable joint, and, at an opportune moment, to rush upon him. This will be fully apparent when we consider their prolouged silence, in not returning the fire of the assailants, their gradual ratreat, and the continuance of the fight until nightfall. The late how of the avening when the attack lete hour of the evening when the attack took place, is doubly explained by the in-tention of finding their adversaries much

nore exhausted, and of adding to the de-lat the confusion of darkness.

We consider, as being equally improba-ble, that version of the fight which attri-butes the disaster of the Federal army to a motiveless panie, which, beginning with teamsters and followers of the camp, had sprend to the ranks. Such incidents are not of rare occurrence; but they seldom at-tain great proportion, and are of short duration. It is more than probable that this cause exerted some influence upon the extent of the rout; but, under no hypothesis

The details which will be read below show that the proportions of this disaster enroass, by far, under any ciecumstances the preceding events of the battle. A loss of 2,600 or 3,000 is conceded. The whols Federal artillery fell into the hands of the conquerors, and it may possibly be the case with a greater portion of the baggage. The prisoners must also be counted by the In a word, not only have Centreville and Fairfax Court House fallen into the hands of the Confederates, but the routed regiments, quivering under goadings of fear, made one straight dash towards the fortifications of Arlington

If Gen. Beauregard had it in his power to follow up his advantages and making good this immense rout, all the "advanced comps must have fallen in his power, and the safety of Washington itself would be doubtfut. This has been, moreover, fully appreciated at the seat of Government.— All the reinforcements within reach, both in men and guns, were ordered at once to the Virginia shore, to stop the progress of the enemy. These new troops, protected by the entrenchments at Arlington Heights, will alone be able to face the enemy. As ands McDowell's army, it must, for the resent, be considered as aunihilated. Af-er such a rout, anarmy cannot be reorgan-

ized in one day. It would be superfinous and impossible to attempt a description of the consterna-tion produced by this news—the more dreadful in its effects that it followed without transition the glad tldiugs of a false victory. With the emotions of the public event is blended the peculiarly terrible an-guish that the soldiers who fell to-day were the citizens of yesterday. Thousands of families were thrown into the deepest ananish, swaining the sad confirmation of the late of dear ones. The same feelings must have pervaded the entire North, and the south itself will not drain the enp which victory has filled with blood, without mixing with it the term of sorters. ing with it the tears of sorrow.

The ery of surprise and of public woe re-echo to the voice of recrimination. The inefficiency of the commanders, and the fatal impatience of the Cabinet strategists. form the burden of complaint, for by the exertions of these latter was General Scott which he had adopted. The Tribune, which he specially contributed in precipitating measures, by its irritating and proveking policy, was, for a time, the object of the menaces of an excited populace.

These tardy reproaches will not remedy the evil. The truits of the bloody lesson of the 21st must be sought elsewhere. It may now be conceived to what results civil war will lead us—and these disasters seem to have been placed on the very threshold by Providence, as a warning

The New York Tribune publishes the following letters from Federal prisoners in Richmond:

We are permitted to print the following etter from a Captain of the 79th to his wife in this city:

RICHMOND, Va., July 26, 1861.

DEAR WIFE: I am a prisoner of war in DEAR WIFE: I am a prisoner of war in this place now, in good health, and well provided for, although in pretty close continement. I was so much fatigued after the battle of last Sunday, that I was not able to keep up with the regiment. I lay down on the roadside, and was taken prisoner a few minutes after the regiment passed. I do not know the amount of loss the regiment met with, but It must have been considerable. I was not hurt, only a een considerable. I was not hurt, only a small scratch on the cheek—just drew the blood and no more. There are now six officers and forty five men of the seventy-ninth regiment here. I do not know how ong we may be kept here. There is Capt Farrich, Lieut. W. B. Inos, John White, K

Campbell and Assistant-Surgeon Dr. McLitchle, of our regiment.
There are of my company, R. Davidson, W. McLaren, Tony Bishop, W. Gage, Robert McKim, and John Scott. There are ert Mckim, and John Scott. There are prisoners here from all parts of the country, and we are all as happy under the circumstances as one family. Col. Corcoran of the 69th is also here, and several of his officers. Lieut. Irwin of the 2d N. York, Capt. Griffen of the 8th New York. Tell the firm of Ines, Beecher & Co., No. 72 Front street, that Licut. Ines is here and well: also send word to Mrs. Campbell, No. 528 10th avenue, that her husband is here and doing well.

CAPT. WM. MANSON, Co. A. 79th Regiment.

LETTER FROM LIEUT. SAMUEL IRWIN, SE-COND REGIMENT, N. Y. S. M.

RICHMOND, VA., July 26, 1861. My Dear Wife:—At the close of the battle on Sunday, 21st, I was taken prisoner, and am now confined, with 40 of my regiment, (all in good health.) We have cral Wool, and taking the oath of allegi quarters in a tobacco factory, plenty of light, room, and good food. I send you a list of my comrades, n, knowing, you will remember, the gig of portion of them have families mourning to hear from them, as you no doubt have been to hear from me.

DRAGOONS STILL COMING.—On Monday, the 12th, the Lanier Dragoons, from Blount county, arrived here and went into camp. The Lanlers uumber 74 men. The officers are: Captain, C. W. Holland; 1st Lientenant, John W. Cates; 2d Lieutenant, B. W. Thompson; 3d Lieutenant, John S. Davis. The cavalry companies coming in from East Tennessee are composed of material and stock that cannot be excelled in any

of the Contederate States.
Yesterday (18th) Capt. McClelland's cavalry company arrived from Sullivan. This is one of the finest companies now in the service. It is, we believe, the sixth com-pany which old Sallivan has contributed to the defense of the South. These companies have been mostly made up in the upper end of the county.—[Kroxville Register, Aug. 14th.

A SIGNIFICANT INCIDENT.-The Texas

Christian Advocate says: A Texas planter, having responded in person to one of the late calls of Col. Van Dorn for services in the West, his negroes were left in the earc of the overseer. One Dorn for services in the West, his negroes were left in the earc of the overseer. One night, at a late hour, the overseer was awakened by a noise at the "quarter." He immediately arose and went in the direction of the noise far enough to ascertain that it was the voice of prayer. Drawing still nearer, he discovered that the prayer meeting was a special occasion for the benefit of the master who had "gone to the wars." Earnest prayers ascended that his health and life might be spared, and that God would grant him a safe return.

Companies of Teunessee Unionists are arriving at the Lincoln camps, established in this State. Thus, it seems, that Keutucky must be overrun with the old Brownlow's disciples. This, we learn than reliable sutherity. Is there no violacur soil: - Lex. Statesman.

[For the Louisville Courier.]

An -"Dirie." An—"Divie."

Oh' bave you heard the Joyful news?

Vir and has Old Abe refused,

Harab! Hurrab! Hurrab! Hurrab!

Vir, and johns the Cotten States.

The news of which each heart elates,

Harab! Hurrab! Hurrab! Hurrab!

We'll die for old Virginia,

Hurrah! Hurrah! Hurrab!

Virg and joins the Cotton States.

The news of which each heart elates,

Hurrah! Hurrah!

We'd die for old Virginia.

The next comes wheeling into line, The next comes wheeling into line.
Is the glorious Shate of Turpentiae,
Harrah: Hurrah: Harrah! flurnah!
Tennessee and Old Kentuck.
Will show Old Abe the Southern plack.
Harrah! Hurrah! Harrah! Hurrah!
We'll fight for old Virginia, Hurrah! Hurrah! Tennessee and Old Kentnek, Wi'l show Old Abe the Southern plack, Hurrah! Hurrah! We'll die for old Virginia.

When the news was heard in Washington, Old Abraham said. "Mynafssion's done: Oh la! Oh la! Oh la! Oh la! I'm sore distressed—my spirit fails—I wish I was splitting raits, Oh la! Oh la! Oh la! Oh la! We'll away from old Virginia, Oh la! Oh la! Tim sore distressed—my spirit falls—I wish I was splitting raits, Oh la! Oh la! We'll away from old Virginia.

Ah, the stars and bars we'll fling on high, And for our homes we'll fight and die, flurrah! Hurrah! Hurrah! Hurrah! Hurrah! Ilurrah! In the fod of battles we will trust. Hurrah! Hurrah! Hurrah! Hurrah! We'll die for old Virginia, ilurrah! Hurrah! Hurrah! Our cause is right, our quarrel just, In the God of battles we will trust, Hurrah! H rrah! We'll die for old Virginia!

From the Sunday Delta. Asa is taken Prisoner and Sees Dis-

War is a big thing; and I have a good right to say it. For haven't I been in the war? Didn't I tight, bleed, and have the narrative of my coat violently, ruthlessly and mnrderonsly abbreviated by the sangninary sword-bayonet of a bloody New York Fire Zouave? Wasn't I taken prisoner by the same Zouave "at Bull Run," and nneercuroniously ushered in the presand noercumoniously ushered in the presence of the McDowell? War is a big thing, and I desire to stand to the assertion. It matters now how Klubs and I chauced to be at the battle of Bull Rnn. We were there on business of my unele Davy—and

that's sufficient.

Whilst Klubs and I were seated in a tree, and indulging in loud huzzas of gener, al gloritleation at the defeat of the Federalists and the triumph of our arms, we were surprised by the appearance of half a dozen villainous locking Federal Zouaves, of the "pet lambs" style, who presented their pieces, and gave us choice of "cooning it" down the tree, or having our descent to terra firma accelerated by the additional weight of three ounces of lead. that's sufficient.

cent to terra firma accelerated by the additional weight of three ounces of lead.
We cooned it down, and it was then II lost the appendage to my coat, which the Zonaves kept as a trophy.
Klubs was ferociously and cruelly separated from me, and taken—I know not where. In utter definee of all military rule, I, Asa Hartz, was forced to step thirty-uine inches at each stride, for a distance of four miles, until, with my captors, I reached the quarters of the puissant Me-Dowell, who backed the Federal troops in their attack and led them in their retreat. their attack and led them in their retreat

The McDowell asked the who I was. Told him I was Asa Ilartz. He dismissed my captors, and told me he would be compelled to scud me ou to Washington, as he had been instructed to secure me, dead or alive, and at the hazard of his entire division -In view of the vast importance of the affair, I kindly advised him to rip ahead.

I was immediately sent to Washington, under guard of fourteen Zouaves and two bottles of braudy, and was ushered into the presence of Gen. Scott, who happened to taking the oath of allegiance at the

The old General was delighted to see me. (he is a son of Malta,) and immediately in-tormed the Lincolns of my capture. They lest no time in coming to Scott's headquarters-Old Abe, Mrs. L., and the veritable Bob, (all Sons of Malta.) My status in the order gave me a passport direct to their best feelings, and I was not only allowed to go at large, but was luvited by General Scott to make his home unine. He also assured me that the grand army would in-mediately march ou Manassas, and that I should be the first rebel, not in the Confederate army, to hear of the defeat of my

countrymen.
"Bully!" said I. Aud old F & F was soft enough to think I didn't know something. With the pious ejaculation, 'Oh, my country!" he immediately proceeded to take the oath of allegimee again.

I left the General and took a stroll with
Bob. Bob talked freely about the national

troubles, and wound up by telling me he didn't care a contineutal went so long as the old woman had the run of the old man's rhiuo; and if Jeff. Davis wanted to take possession of Washington, all he asked was that the family be permit-ted to leak out before the Confederates got in.
Thus I was allowed to go where I pleas-

ed until Sunday morning, the 21st July, when I was summoned to the presence of

General Scott.
"Asa," said he, with his foot in a bucket "Asa," said he, with his foot in a dueker of ice water, "look at that dispatch, which I have just received from our brave Geu. McDowell. Don't you think your Jeff. Davis (here a hornble pain seemed to strike the old man.) and your Besuregard, and your Johnston had better simmer down? Do you think they can stand before one have 60 000 2" fore onr brave 60,000 ?

I didn't have any better sense than to tell old F. & F. I thought they could. I read the dispatch, however, which was as

JUST THIS SIDE OF STONE BRIDGE, SAM. To Gen. Scott-We are moving along slowly and surely; taking masked batteries wherever we can pick 'em up. We expect to reach Richmond—160 miles—this atternoon, in time to adjourn the Confederate Congress. Fifty members of the U.S. Congress are with me. They pleaded so hard for permission to see the rebels run, that I have concluded to let them enjoy

Gen. Scott had just finished enrsing General Wool, and taking the oath of allegiance, when his messenger brought him the second dispatch, which was as follows:

JUST THIS SIDE STONE BRIDGE, 9 A. M. To Gen. Scott-Just took another masked battery and captured two wheelbarrows.— On this capture I think a series of events will trnn. Scouts report to me that there is a large force of Rebels just shead. If this be true, you may tell that Rebel, Asa Harts, that he will have the scalp of his General, Beauregard, in Washington at 9 o'clock to morrow morning.

McDOWELL.

Gen. Scott grinned audibly at this dis-patch, and took the oath again. He had not finished before the following dispatches were received:

STONE BRIDGE, 91/4 A. M. To Gen. Scott—The scout's report is true; we have opened fire with our cannon on the Rebels. They have not returned it. I calculate they will snrrender. If you have no objection, I will stipulate the terms of surrender. (Signed) surrender. (Signed) McDOWELL.

P. S.—In answer to my demand to sur-render, Beauregard says he will see me d—d (dead) first. They have opened fire, too, and would you believe it, General, the rebcls actually put balls in their guns—a proceeding on their part to which my men seriously object.

(Signed.)

McDOWELL.

STONE BRIDGE, 101/4 A. M. To Gen. Scott—A drummer belonging to the Confederate Zouaves has deserted to our side. He says the rebels have a force now against us of about 675,000 men. He

no of the noise far enough to secretain at it was the voice of prayer. Drawing all nearer, he discovered that the prayer ceting was a special occasion for the bent of the master who had "gone to the ters." Earnest prayers ascended that his alth and life might be spared, and that od would grant him a safe return.

Companies of Tennessee Unionists arriving at the Lincoln camps, establed in this State. Thus, it seems, that could have mustered up 675,000 men. He is quite an acquisition to our ranks. (Signed,)

McDOWELL.

Gen. Scott pursed his lips and asked me it on Zouave drummer had any very general reputation for truth. I told him that not one of them had ever been known to tell a lie. Where did I suppose Davis e arriving at the Lincoln camps, establed in this State. Thus, it seems, that could have mustered up 675,000 men. He is quite an acquisition to our ranks.

Gigned,)

Gen. Scott pursed his lips and asked me it on Zouave drummer had any very general reputation for truth. I told him that not one of them had ever been known to tell a lie. Where did I suppose Davis could have mustered up 675,000 men. He is quite an acquisition to our ranks.

Gigned,)

The literal reputation for truth. I told him that not one of them had ever been known to tell a lie. Where did I suppose Davis could have mustered up 675,000 men. He is quite an acquisition to our ranks.

(Signed,)

McDOWELL.

Gen. Scott pursed his lips and asked me it on Zouave drummer had any very general reputation for truth. I told him that not one of them had ever been known to tell a lie. Where did I suppose Davis could have mustered up 675,000 men? I am replated the secretary had offered their services to President Davis, who wouldn't receive them, because they had offered to pay their own expenses, and only charge the Government fifteen ceuts a scalp for every Federal Proceeded to take the eath again, and proceeded to take the cath again.

when the messenger arrived with the tolowing dispatch:

STONE BRIDGE, 1 P.M. To Gen. Scott-Senator Wilson is fixin up a big dinuer at Centerville, to which am invited with my staff officers. He has some twenty-four baskets of change some twenty-four baskets of champague on hand to wash down the savory viauds. Shall I send you a "hasty plate of soup?" Expecting to take breakfast and dinner la Richmond to-morrow. I have had bills of fare for the meals printed. The dishes are exclusively French, and will be the best to be found in this robel State. be found in this rebel State.

McDOWELL.

Gen. Scott shed tears when he came to that part of the dispatch which spoke of the dinner. But he stiffed his sobs, took the onth again and received the following: STONE BRIDGE, S P. M.

To Gen. Scott: - That Zou we drumme To Gen. Scott:— That Zeu we drummer has played us a mean trick. The sconudrel had originally deserted from our side. The Confederates wouldn't have him, because he was tithy. As he had the seven year's itch, they gave him eighty-five cents to come on our side again and give the disease to cur soldiers. After mixing with my men, and giving the itch to two whole regiments from Connecticul, he managed to pass our lines and (scaped. As a consequence of this, the regiments above named have taken to the woods at full speed, and are scratching and rubbing themselves against the bushes as they run. Yor is against the bushes as they run. Nor is this all. The itch has spread throughout my entire force, and the army is becoming demoralized; so much so that I should not be surprised if my enline force should be taken to the woods before night. I regret also to before nyon that the rebels got hungers of the surprise gry and captured Sena or Wilson's dinner, just as he was about to send for me to help him eat it. (Signed) McDOWELL.

"Orderly! bring me another tub of ice-water immediately!" thundered the old General as he threw down the dispatch "Bring me my oath, too!" he added, and swore again to support the Federal Govern-ment. Bob Lincoln laughed all over. An-other dispatch came in: JUST OUTSIDE ALEXANDRIA, 7 P. M.

To Gen. Scott-The enemy is running; but we are before them. My division is making spleudid time and long tracks, with the prints of their heels towards the rebels. The Zonave drummer has raised the devil with us. I have got that infernal itch my self. (Signed,) Words cannot give an idea of Gen. Scott's

wrath as he manifested It on this occasion

Wrath as he mannested it on this occasion. He ordered nie from his quarters, and would doubtless have had me confined if Bob had not taken me away speedily.

I am still in Washingtou, and although no one but B b w.ll talk to me, I can gather a good deal that is going on. Jell. Davis is averested here every memory. Line vis is expected here every moment. Lin-colu has got Lowe's balloon all ready, with that Herirng Patent Safe fastened to it.— The first Confederate bayonet that shows itself in Alexandria will be the signal to cut the ropes, and Old Abe will swing off into space. Mrs. Lincoln has gone to Utah,

and Seward hasn't been seen to-day.

I am informed that some Confederate colperture got into the ranks of the Fed eral army and distributed amongst the soldiers tracts containing the Parable of the Prodigal Son. It must be so, if I may be allowed to judge by the number of Yaukee soldiers who have suddenly dis-covered that they have fathers, and are willing to return to their homes.

ASA HARTZ.

An English Officer on the Battle of Manassas Plains. We find the anuexed interesting corres pondeuce iu the Richmond (Va.) Dispatch RICHMOND, Aug 4.

To the Editor of the Dispatch: DEAR SIR: The enclosed letter, which ! have just received from an Euglish officer who took part in the famous fight on the 21st ult., may be of interest to your readers. I have, therefore, great pleasure in placing it at your service.

Very truly yours,
S. Phillips Day,
Special correspondent of the Loudon
Morning Herald and the Morning Chron-

HEADQUARTERS CONFEDERATE ARMY,) Manassas Junction, July 29. read in the Richmond papers about the great battle which has just come off, are not in the least exaggerated. You may give them verbatim to the London Press. I could never have contemplated that such a terri-ble disaster would have befallen the North-ern arms. Their army was well appointed, well organized an provided with a salandid well organized an provided with a splendid artillery, the entire of which fell into our hands. Wheat's battalion, to which I was attached as a volunteer, consisting of only
400 men, sustained for an hour, the shock of
at least 8,000 of the enemy, and only retreated when almost cut to pieces. Every officer who was mounted had his horse shot under him. When carrying a message from Wheat to Gen. Evans, my own horse met with a similar fate, and I escaped by a perfect ulracle. I must confess that this command was the admiration of friend and fee. Earned by part of Lish and the rest foe. Formed in part of I hish, and the rest the flower of Southern chivalry, the battal-iou covered itself with glory. Emotions of no ordinary character thrilled through my breast as I found myself struggling on this terrible field of caruage, and advocating a righteous cause, surrounded as I was hi so many of my own gallant island country-inen. You will be glad to hear that I cs-caped the terrib cordeal of shot and shell, and was honored with the thanks of Gen.
Beauregard for some slight service which I
performed on the field. Poor Wheat seemperformed on the field. Poor Wheat seemed the genius of the fight—conspicuous by his great size and soldier like mein, his flashing eye and glittering blade—he was seen everywhere in the hottest part of the struggle. Poor fellow! He was desperately wounded, but is now recovering. The loss of the enemy was 8,000 men, 57 pieces of cannon, and about 25,000 stand of arms. "Believe me, very faithfully yours,

Late Major in the army of Italy.

R. YOUNG ATKINS,
S. Philips Day, Richmond.

FOURTH ALABAMA REGIMENT .- The offi cial report of the commanding officer of the 4th Alabama Regiment, gives its killed, wounded, and missing as one hundred and wounded, and missing as one numered and eighty-nine. Most gailantly did it sustain the honor of Alabama. Every field officer was stricken down, and the regiment bad-ly cut up, but still it maintained its organization, and remained on the field, till the last. Next to the 4th Alabama, the 7th and 8th Georgia suffered most.
Col. Egbert J. Jones, of the 4th Alabama, died of his wounds at the hospital on the Sth inst. So says an Alabama paper,— [Augusta (Ga.) Sentinel.

THE STATE GUARD.—This admirable THE STATE GUARD.—This admirable body of citizen soldiers has outlived detraction, abuse and calumny. The State Guard to-day numbers more men in its ranks, and is a better State organization than ever before in its history. The first regiment has been ascertained to be in better condition than at any time heretofore. The second than at any time heretofore. The second regiment paraded in Louisvile a few days ago five hundred muskets. We hazard nothing in saying that if called out for the defence of the State, the State Guard will respond at short notice with every gun well manned, and its ranks filled with the best material in Kentucky.—[Lexington

THE NEXT FOREIGN NEWS .- The N. Y.

Journal of Commerce says: As the news of the battle of Bull Run was taken out by the Canada from Boston, 94th ult., it is scarcely possible for the Per-sia to bring the comments of the English press. The Bohemian from Liverpool, 8th inst., for Quebee, will be the next steamer

Passed Through.—The Mobile Flying Artillery, 20 guns, who have been for some months past at Penescola, arrived in Rich mond Saturday evening at 4 o'clock, via the land route, and proceeded on to Manassas in the same way. It is contempora-rary with and a rival to the famous Wash-lugton Artillery Battalion of New Orleans. The eltizens of Mobile are enlisted heart and soul, in the success of their favorites— the Flying Artillery—whose efforts we hope the Gods may bless.—[Petersburg

In one of the Massachusetts Regiments, which partleipated in the battle of Manassas, was one containing 356 boot and shoemakers. That probably accounts for their pegging out so fast for Washington.

D molition of the Democratic Standard.

On Thursday afternoon about 4 o'clock On Thursday afternoon about 4 o'clock some persons—returned soldiers and others—probably on account of the treasonable character of the above-mentioned paper, and its offensive language applied to soldiers who left this State at the eall of the President of the United States—assembled in front of its place of publication, and two or three of the number waited upon the publisher, and informed me that he must change his colors, or he would receive another visit from them. The reply was that

change his colors, or he would receive another visit from them. The reply was that Edmund Burke, of Newport, was the editor of the paper, and responsible for its contents. As the men returned down the stairway, a pistol was discharged in the office, the bullet from which femal its way below to the sewing-room of T. W. & J. H. Stewart's clothing establishment, creating much alarm among like scantstresses employed there.

Shortly afterward the publisher appeared at the window with his brothers, displaying fire arras and other weapons of detense. A rush was then made from the street, and the office entered. Mr. John B Palmer, publisher of the Standard, fired several shots from a revolver at the foremost, a lid of sixteen, one of which plowed across the crown of his felt hat—a low one—at d two others at his comrades, both of which took ellect; one wounding in the hand, and one in the arm, two privates of the 1st one in the arm, two privates of the 1st Regiment. The Palmers—of when there are five, the father and four sons, retreated the soas going into the attic, and the materials of the office were nearly all thrown from the windows to the ground, the signs form off and burned upon a fire kindled in Main street, together with files of papers, manuscripts, type-cases, stand, &c., until nearly nothing remained of the materials, except a porition of the hand-press, upon which the paper was printed. The front and side windows of the room

The front and side windows of the room were all broken out, a lot of patent medicines scattered about, and the establishment reduced to a perfect wreck.

While this was going or, the street in front of the office was the scene of predigions hubbub. Storles were affort that a soldier had been shot by the Palmers, and as the pistol shots had been distinctly heard come distance around the mighth. heard some distance around the neighbor-hood, the report appears to have been eredited, for some of the soldiers rushed

eredited, for some of the soldiers rushed to the State House for their guns, but at the solicitation and command of Capt. Bell, they did not take up arms. The Palmers could not then be found in the attic.

After the effice was cleared, and the boufire had burned low, the throng began slowly to disperse, but about 7 o'clock the Palmers were ascertained to have made their way to apartments in an adjoining their way to apartments in an adjoining building, whence they were thus led with considerable violence; but under the pro-tection of the Police, the sous were taken to the Marshal's Office, and the aged parent was conveyed in a coach to the dwelling of Mr. Warden Foss, connected with the State Prison. It is understood that later in the evening the sons were also conveyed thither, as a place of refuge from the mob. A crowd lingered in the street until late in the evening, and closed out with a lighted tar barrel.

tar barrel.

The City Marshal, John Kimball, Esq., did all in his power to save the office, and assured the publisher of the paper that he would certainly be able to do so, If the Palmers gave up their arms. They are said to have declined this proposal.

Among the papers found in the office were letters and manuscripts unmistakably fixing the editorship of the paper upon Mr. Burke, of Newport. Some were notes simply returning communications which

Butke, of Newport. Some were notes simply returning communications which had been received from abroad, and forwarded to him for approval. One proof sheet of matter, which was 10 have appeared in the Standard this week, contained on the margin these words, in the handwriting of Mr. Burke: "Print 300 half sheets containing my reply to Wheeler, and send by express on Saturday. I shall have important corrections to make to the article, which I cannot do to night." Large article, which I cannot do to night." Large amounts of manuscripts of Mr. Burke were saved from the dames. A letter was found from the editors of the New York Day Book, asking for a list of Democratic papers in this State, and information as to which of the save and information as to which of these papers "are pro-war, which anti-war, and which on the fence." Here is an index to treasonable ramif cations in the North. For what was this list except as a basis for correspondence and concerted opposition to the Government? Much other matter of like character was found in the multiple Governor States. found in the rubbish .- [Coucord States-

An Affecting Incident of the Late

an. 10th.

Battle-Singular Meeting of Brothers after Seven Years' Absence-Both Wounded.

A correspondent of the Richmoud Dispatch, writing from "Camp, near Manassas, July 27th," relates the following affecting incident of the meeting, after the separation of correspondents. of seven years, between two brothers, one a member of the New Orleanes Washington Artilery, the other belonging to the First Minnesota Infantry:

To the Editors of the Disputch: I, together with several other geutlemen from hontgomery, a day or two ago, wit-nessed one of the most singular, at the same probably occur during this most anholy and unnatural war, if it should last for twenty years. We were straggling over the battle tield, examining the ground upwhich we had such a bloody conflict, and wou such a glorious victory two days betore. We came unexpectedly into the Ceuterville read, and seeing a house upon our left with the usual signs betokening a bospital, one of our party being a physician expressed a wish to get down and examine the wounded. Upon inquiry we learned that a stable below the house had thirteen wounded Yankees; we forthwith proceeded to the stable, and upon eutering found a Washington Arillery man scated by the side of a wounded soldier, evidently mir-lstering to him with great care and tender-Istering to him with great care and tenderness. I introduced myself to him, and asked if he aided in working the battery which fought with the First Virginia brigade. He told me he did not—he had fought in a battery lower down, and then remarked "that it was very hard to light as he had fought, and turn and find his own brother fighting against him," at the same time pointing to the wounded soldier from whose side he had just risen. I asked if it was possible that was his brother? "Yes sir, he is my brother Henry. The same mother bore us, the same mother nursed mother bore us, the same mother nursed us. We meet the first time for seven years. I belong to the Washington Artillery from New Orleans—he to the first Minnesott Infantry. By the merest chance I learned he was here wounded, and sought him." Thus they met—one from the far North, the other from the extreme South—on a bloody field in Virginia, in a miserable stable, far away from their mother, home and friends; both wounded—the infautry man by a mnsket ball in the right shoulder, the by a minsket ball in the right shoulder, the artillery man by the wheel of a caisson over his left haud. Thus they met after an absence of seven years. Their names are Frederic Hubbard, Washington Artilery, and Henry Ilubbard, First Minnesota Infantry. We met a surgeon of one of the Alabama regiments and reluted the case to him, and requested, for the sake of the artilleryman, that his brother might be cared for. He immediately examined and dressed his wounds and sent off in haste for an ed his wounds and sent off in haste for an ambulance to take the wounded "Yankee" to his own regimental hospital.

THE POSITION AT IRONTON.—It is stated on good authority, that the force approaching Ironton from the South is about 7,000 strong, supposed to be divided, one division being ou the East, the other on the West of Ironton, but not giving, as yet, any indications of a design to make an attack

The Federal troops in that region amount to seven thousand, stationed at Pilot Knob, Irontou, and Arcadia. These three villages are situated in a line North and South, about two miles apart, in a narrow valley, the entrance to which is narrow, and easi-

the entrance to which is narrow, and easily commanded by heavy artillery, of which there is an abundant supply lu possession of the Federal troops.

The roads aroung fronton are so bad as to be impassable by artillery, and it would be impassable it is thought, for the enemy to make a detour and come upon fronton ou the flank or from the North.—[St. Lou!s Evening News.

The following very pertiuent ques-ion is asked by the Chicago Times: Why does not the Administration exchange prisoners? Can any man in the conntry say why not? Is it for fear of recognizing "belligerent rights" in the rebets? We do not know how this is, but the policy which dead to the rebets? the policy which deprives the nation of the highly educated soldiers paroled in Texas, and abandons to their fate the hundreds of others who are prisoners in the bands of the Confederate authorities, is not only cruel to them but unjust to the country. country.

Delegrape.

SATURDAY NOON'S DISPATCHES. Trouble among Federal Troops.

Mutineers sent to the Tortugas

REBELS" ADVANCING.

The Force at Fairfax Increased LATER FROM MISSOURI

558,000 SEIZED BY ORDER OF GEN. PREMIONT.

PRIVATEER JEFF DAVIS CAP-TURES A BRIG.

> Frem Washington. [Special to the N. Y. Tribnae.]

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16 .- The disaffection in various regiments is in consequence of the supposed enlistment for three months. Those soldiers who came to open mutiny Gen. MaDowell decided should be sent to the Tortugas. Generals McClellan and Scott indorse the decision, and the Presi-dent ordered it carried into effect.

[Special to the New York Herald] Numberless incidents tend to show that ne Rebels are on the eve of attacking our ues. Last night it was discovered that he Rebel lines had been advanced in all irections towards the Potonne. The force Fairfax Court House has been largely increased. Heavy forces bave been thrown creased. Heavy forces bave been thrown out on all the roads. A large body is proceeding towards the Point of Rocks. Their scouting parties are in the immediate vicinity of our line along the whole extent

The Rebels in Baltimore to-day, received Intelligence that the Rebels were then marching upon Washington, and the information was published in an extra. It is thought that they were only a little premature. Gen. Scott does not think the attack will be made, but Gen. McCiellan who is a classmate of Beauregard, and is familiar with his mode of combination, is well con-vinced that he will make an attack upon some point on the Potomae. It is said the rebels have nearly one hun-

dred thousand men between here and Richmond. They have not the means to provide for the immense army. They know that under McClellan our army is ecoming daily more formidable in una ers and discipline, while their forces are getting more disorganized and demoralized by delay, and the poor prospect of provisduring the winter.

during the winter.

They cannot afford to wait for the result of Gen. Scott's plan of starving them ont, and Ger. McClellan's programme to have the army perfectly disciplined and prepared before he begins to advance. They must either fight now or see their army melt away without another blow being struck.—That an attack will be made in a very short time is generally conceded.

One of a regiment of negroes who took One of a regiment of negroes who took

one of a regiment of negroes who took part in the battle of Bull Run, at which time he made his escape, and has since wandered about until he got within our lines. He asserts that there are lu the rebel army in Virginia 2,000 or 3,000 negroes armed with Hall's ritles. Most of them are from further South than Virginia. them are from further soft than Virginia.
The negroes from down South have been taught that they would be butchered if they fell into the hands of the Unionists, but those picked up in Virginia have a different idea, and would all run away if they Washington, Aug. 16 .- The Confeder

ate forces have nearly all fallen back to Fairfax Court Honse, thus widening the distance separating the hostile forces. The pickets of both armies, however, occupy nearly the same advanced position as here

[Special to the New York Post] A new battery has been erected by the enemy at a point a mile or two below Acua creck. 'The rebels yesterday suddeu' opened fire ou the steamer Poenhontas, but inflicted no damage. This is the fourth battery which has been creeted at that peint. Officers report that unless the Gov-ernment takes immediate action to expel the rebels from these positions on the bank of the river payingtion will be on the bank of the river navigation will be completely closed. The enemles batteries already command a large portion of the

Potomac. Since our capitalists have taken the new Government loan so freely the Treasury Department has no doubt that it will be largely taken abroad in spite of the creaking of the newspapers. Advices which have been received here rom Kentucky state that the new Union egislature will request Breekinridge and

Powell to resign their seats in the U. S. Senate.

The Union men in Kentucky and Ten-nessee say that a great Federal victory in Virginia, when the next battle occurs, will extinguish the rebellion in these States. The Rebels continue their barbarou ractice of firing on our pickets. Cases of his kind ocenr nearly every night. Judge Nelson, of Tenn, is in jail at

From Raltimore. BALTIMORE, Aug. 17.—The Federal seouts last Sunday, succeeded in capturing three notorious Secession bridge burners, at New

ereek.

A force of 1,100 secessionists are at or near Romney. The Federal troops are at New Creek Bridge, and expected to be attacked by them. The Federals have been reinforced.

reinforced.

A large number of fugitives from Virginia, men, women and children, in great distress, are daily passing through Western

distress, are daily passing through western port.

The British brig of war Gladiator was yesterday cruising off the capes.

A flag of truce yesterday conveyed Mr. Wheeler, formerly U. S. Minister to Nicarauga, to the Confederate pickets beyond Newmarket Bridge.

A flag of truce is just in from Norfolk with Corporal Herbert, of the Connecticut regiment, released for attention to Col. Gardner after the battie of Bull Run. He states that a considerable number of released prisoners, including several chaplains, will reach Old Point to-inorrow.

The Confederates are preparing to attack Fortress Monroe. That measure is now popular in the Confederate camp, and appropriate material are collected in large constitutes at Norfolk. The attack will be propriate material are collected in large quantities at Norfolk. The attack will be made within a week he thluks.

LATER. The report about an intended attack on Fortress Monroe is a perfect absurdity.

From St. Louis.

St. Louis, Aug. 17.—A detatehment of U. S. troops from Cape Girardeau seized \$55,000 belonging to the Bank at St. Genevleve yesterday, by order of Gen. Fremont, and brought it to this city to day. It is understood this money was being or would be used for the benefit of the secession rause in that district.

The statement in the late California news that J. C. Palmer left that State for the purpose of taking charge of the commissary department under Gen Fremont is not stated to the commissary department under Gen Fremont is not stated to the commissary department under Gen Fremont is not stated to the commissary department of the commissary depar

ry department under Gen. Fremont is nn true. He has no connection with Fremont

From New York. New York, August 17 .- The Herald re-

ports the discovery of an attempt to blow up Fort Columbus, on Governor's Island. up Fort Columbus, on Governor's Island.
Four men are represented to have gone
there Monday with the intention of laying
a train to blow up the magazine and destroy
several hundred tous of powder and a large From Philadelphia:

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 17.—The Charleston Courier of the 6th, announces the arrival there of the officers of the Bark Rowena, from the Laguayra, epatured by a privateer; and also states that the privateer Jeff Davis has captured a large Philadel-phia brig from Havana, and taken her into Brunswick, Ga., in the absence of the blockade brig Perry.

From New York. A telegraph dispatch has been received here from Gen. Fremont, announcing that in the battle at Wilson's Creek, Gensweeney received a flash wound in the leg, but was able to ride back upon his horse of Springfield.

River and Weather. CINCINNATI, Aug. 17.—River risen 18 nches. There is now 1314 feet in the chaunel. Weather clear. Thermometer 70. Pittsburg, Aug. 17.—River 7 feet by pier mark and falling fast. Weather clear nd pleasant.

SATURDAY NIGHT'S DISPATCHES. [SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE COURIER.]

PROCLAMATION OF PRESIDENT DAVIS.

ALL OPPOSED TO THE SOUTHERN CON-

FEDERACY NOTIFIED TO LEAVE

IN FORTY DAYS

BATTLE NEAR LOVETTSVILLE.

SURRENDER of the FEDERALS.

250 KILLED.

Gen, Kirby Smith Recovering.

NASHVILLE, TENN., Aug. 17. President Davis has issued his Proclamation, notifying all residents of the Sonthern Confederacy, who do not acknowledge the authority of the same to leave the Confederacy in forty days from the date of the Proclamation. It is dated the 14th of August. If they do not obey, they will be treated as alien enc-

Later intelligence says the battle reported near Leesburg, Va., was fought at Lovettsville, in Loudoun county, and that the loss of the enemy was two hundred and lifty killed. The remainder surrendered prisoners of war. The loss of the South-

erners was reported at about fifty. Gen. KIRBY SMITH, of Florida, who was desperately wounded in the battle of Manassas Plains, arrived at Lynchburg, Va., on the 15th. He was rapidly recovering from his wounds, and hopes soon to lead another charge upon the invaders.

UNION AND AMERICAN.

[OUR REGULAR DISPATCHES]

From St. Louis, St. Louis, Aug. 17.—It appears now that the money seized at St. Genevieve yester-day, was at the request of the directors of

day, was at the request of the directors of the parent bank here, to whom it was trans-ferred to-day by Gen. Fremont.

Dispatches were received here to-day saying that the train conveying troops on the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad was tired luto by Secessionists near Palmyra and one soldier killed and several woundand one soldier killed and several wounded. Gen. Pope immediately sent orders to Gen. Hurlbut to take such force as he deemed necessary to Marion county, and quarter them on the people and levy contributions of horses, mules, provisions, and such things as may be useful to soldiers, amounting to \$10,000, on the inhabitants of the county, and \$5,000 on the citizens of Palmyra as a penalty for this outrage.

From New York.

New York, Aug. 17.—It is understood that the money found on Serrill, the rebel messenger of Jeff. Davis, on board the Persia is worthless. It consists of post notes of the Bank of England payable only to his order.

to his order.

The counsel for the Baltimore Police
Commissioners gave notice of his intenpply for an attachment against the Sheriff for not using all means in his power to execute the writ against Col. Barke, he having power to call out the militia. The reporter of the Associated Press at Washington learns that a statement as published in the Philadelphia and perhaps other papers this morning as coming from him, that Secretary Cameron is removed. Nothing whatever of this kind was trans. mitted by that party.

From Washington.

[Special to the N. Y. Post.]

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—Two rebel regiments are at Falls Church. The rebel pickets are in sight from the Chain Bridge

ver the l'otomae. Ex-Minister Faulkner is not, as has been stated, merely detained as a hostage for the return of Harris and McGrath, but for good and satisfactory reasons to the Government, apart from any such considera

It is charged that Mr. Walton, United States Treasurer at Phlladelphia, is a Seces-sionist. This will be investigated by the Treasury Department.

From Kansas. KANSAS CITY, Aug. 17.—We learn from reliable sources, that 700 State troops, well armed and equipped, leave Fayette, Howard county to-day, with the strentlon of joining Jackson's forces in the Southern part of the State—400 of them are, said to be mounted.

be mounted. Latest News on Fourth Page,

Special Notices.

TAKE IT IN TIME.—The season is just at hand when the hair falls off, owing to the extreme heat of summer, and If timely precaution is used much trouble may be avoided. A most excellent remedy will be found in Gilbert's Mountain Hair Restoratire, which will not only prevent the falling of the hair but will reproduce hair on bald heads of natural color and beauty Sold by RAYMOND & TYLER, on Fourth street, near Main. ang8 deod&weow

A Blue Scalp and Withered Hair Are the consequences of using dyes containing Nitrade of Silver. Bear this in mind, and remember

Cristadoro's Excelsior Dye has been analized by DR. CHILTON of New York, the first Analytic Chemist in America, and is cer tifled under his hand to be free from deleterious

ingredients, as well as a splendid dye, instanta neous la its operation, and perfect in its results.

Manufactured by J. CRISTADORO, No. 6 As-

or House, New York. Sold everywhere, and applied by all Hair Dressers. STER'S GALLERY, AMBROTYPES, PHOTOGRAPES PHOTO.

475 NEW PRINTS.

20 CASES BEST NEW STYLE PRINTS for Pall Trade, just received and for sale cheap for T. & R. SLEVIN & CAIN.

PLAIDS.

CANTON FLANNELS.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE,

HALF OF EACH TRACT IN EXCHANGE FOR NEGROES - TO-WIT:

JURST TRACT—Of 1,900 acres, on Alligator Barryou, three miles from Missi sippl river, back of Wainut Bend, in Crittenden county, below Mcm phis: 200 acres deadened.

SECOND TRACT—1,100 acres, on the line of Rairoad from Gaiues' Landing and back of Baryou Bartholomew, in Drew county,

THIRD TRACT—3,000 acres, on Old Town Risge and Lake, in Phillips county, two miles from Mississippl river, 800 acres five-year old deadening.

FOURTH TRACT—1,000 acres, on Old Town Risge and Lake, one mile from Mississippl river, 200 acres deadened six years, with all uccessary buildings.

FIFTII TRACT—1,900 acres, on Old Town Ridge

TRABUE & LUCUS, NASHVILLE.....TENNESSEE.

No. 73 Public Square, near City Hotel.

Reference at Nashville. | Reference at Louisville. I. B. & T. D. Pite,
W. S. Eakin & Co.,
A. J. Duncan & Co.,
H. & B. Douglae,
John Morrow & Son.
au5 d4m°

HAVING taken the office formerly occupied by M. Dravo & Sons. west side of Third street, between Main and Market, i am prepared to furnish the very best quality of PITTSBURGH and other COAL lu large or small quantities, at the low-est cash price. 13 Give me a call.

aud dim

HOME GROWN

J. D. BONDURANT, (From select stocks, and mutured under the mi-

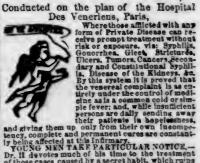
Write Flat Dutch (desirable for table

Liberal Discount to the Trade. J. D. BONDURANT. MOORE'S

CHAIRS, MATTRESSES, &c. No. 318 north side Marketstreet, between Third and Fourth LOUISVILLE, KY. au9 def St. Cloud Hotel,

PROPRIETORS, (FORMERLY OF THE NEEL HOUSE.) THE undersigned would respectfully inform their old patrons and the public generally, that they have removed to this old and well-known stand southeast corner of Second and Jefferson streets where they are prepared to accommodate all their old customers and as many rew ones as may favor them with their patronage. Term to suit the times

DR. HALL'S MEDICAL INFIRMARY, Conducted on the plan of the Hospital



DR. HALL'S AMERICAN PERIODICAL PILLS

ALL persons residing within the city limits. A owning or having dors in their possession, are hereby notified to confine them within their premises until the 'st of September, twi', under the persity of \$20 fer refusing or neglecting to comply with the above requisition. The proper authorities are also required to destroy all dogs running at large during the above period.

Maroa's Oppios, July 18, 1861. jy25 d20

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

One hundred three-year old Mules, Real Estate, and Real Provided the City of Louisply to John Burke, near this city.

NO FREIGHTS will be received at the Depot of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad after of year day.

Willsky—746 by's Copper Whisky, from one to all years old, in store and for sale by any TYLER & MARTIN.

TAR—60 byis Carolina Tar (lar.ebb s) in store and for sale by any TYLER & MARTIN.

Miscellaneous.

MAVING RECONSTRUCT-ED my Mill. Sud added now machinery for making FINE Kentucky Jeans, Mills (which is new being worn so extensively in the South and West). I am now prepared to reach an article of superior quality, which I will reach MILLS

FREE FROM GREASE and made of PURE NATIVE WOOL. FFA good supply of Negro Jeans and Linsey on land. L. RICHARDSON. apledly Awly 2dpst Office of Adams' Express Comp'y,

LOUISVILLE, JULY 22, 1961.

SOUTHERN

S. A. JONES, Agent, jy23 dlm st ARKANSAS COTTON LANDS, ROTECTED BY LEVEES, AND NEAR THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER, FOR SALE ON ACCOMMODATING TERMS, OR ONE-HALF OF EACH TRACT IN EXCHANGE

FIFTH TRACT-1,000 acres, on Old Town Ridge and Lake, four miles from Mississippi river; 400 acres in high state of cultivation, 700 acres old deadening, with No. 1 Dwelling and Plantation buildings.

persons desiring more information will please address (EORGE W. JOHNSON, at Georgetown, Ky. W. V. JOHNSON, at Louisville, Ky., Mr. LEWIS CASTLEMAN, at Criteriden county, Ark., and Mr. J. S. MATHEWS, at Drew county, Ark., mp17 dtf W. V. JOHNSON, EDWARD TRABUE. WM. H. LUCUS.

WE are prepared to make liberal CASH AD-VANCES on every description of Dry Goods, Clothing, Varieties, Boots Snoes, Mats, Hardware, Cutlery, &c., &c.; also any description of Groceries and Provisions; or we will receive and forward or store any of the above Merchandise consigned to

COAL!

TO THE PUBLIC!

STRAYED, a large Brindle COW; no mark, except a small streak of white down the back, and a small piece ous of Gray and Second, my25 dtf

TURNIP SEED, OF 1861. NEW CROP READY FOR SHIPPING,

percision of an experienced Seedsman.)
Seed and Agricultural Warehouse, 534 Main Street, NRAR SIXTH. O COTATIONS NOT ALLOWED, WHERE LESS

In Spring).
Early Red, or l'urple Top..
Early Red, or l'urple Top..
Ruta Raga, or Sweet.
White Stone.
Winter, or Rij-slau...
In Papers, #2 50 % 160

MAMMOTH FURNITURE DEPOT,

Second and Jefferson streets, JAMES & VAN LYONS,

times.

The "ST. CLOUD" is centrally located, being within two squares of the Post-office, Custom house within two squares of the Post-office, Custom house and L. & F. R. R. Depot, and the proprietors flatter themselves they "know how to keep a Hotel." The duf JAS. & VAN LYONS.

can Periodical Pila. They can be rened on in wascases of Venstrai Obstruction, Irregularlies, Ac., as a sure and safe remedy. Price per mail si and one postage stamp.

Patients fiving at a distance can be cured at home by sending a description of their disease and inclosing a stamp.

Medicines sent to any address.

BF Office No. 1 is Jefferson street, between First and Second. Office open from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M. feb2l dawtf.

PROCLAMATION.

5 CASES HEAVY PLAIDS, for female servan wear, just received and for sile cheap for eas aug.17 T. & R. SLEVIN & CAIN. 10 CASES CANTON FLANNELS just received and for sale cheap for cash.
T. & R. SLEVIN & CAIN.

Letter from Gen. S. B. Buckner. We publish this morning the letter of Gen.S.B. Buckner, tendering his resignation as Inspector General of the State Guard. It is a great calamily for the State in these perilous times to be deprived of the eminent services of Geu. Buckner, and we trust that the day is not far distant whou his great military talents may be again called into requisition.

The letter of Gen. Buckner is written with the ability which characterizes everything emanating from hlm, and will be read with great interest by the people of the State, all of whom regret the necessity which impelled him to resign the position of Inspector General-a position for which he was eminently qualified, and in which he performed invaluable service to the

WHY DIDN'T THEY GO?-We learn that a large detachment of the Home Guard was under arms in the jail yard early yesterday morning, including the Tompkins Zouaves for the express purpose of making a foray to Elizabethtown, on the Nashville Railroad. Is that a fact, Mr. Gen. Speed? If so, what were they going for, and why didn't they go?

We have since heard that a good hoax was got off on the leaders of the expedition, which they luckily found out in time to turn back.

France and the Southern Confeder

The Paris Patrie of the 26th ult. asserts that the Sonth has a perfect right to secede, and quotes the Constitution to prove it, and says that It is the duty as well as the interest of France and Europe to recognize the Southern Coufederacy. It is urged npon the public that a direct commeree with the South were most advantageous, and hopes are expressed that there will no longer be any oceasion to pay "those New York merchants" the large commissions they have heretofore pock-

A FRESHET.-By referring to the river column it will be seen that quite a number of bridges were swept away in the vicinity of Pittsburg by the late freshet.

pany for New Orleans papers of Friday-

Thanks to Adams' Express Com-

3,000 Kentucky State 6's sold in New York on Wednesday at 7714.

Since the suppression of the greater por 2'on of the press in St. Louis by the despotic dictation of Gen. Fremout, It is very diffient to get a true version of affairs in that region. From a gentleman who arrived from St. Louis yesterday we learn that a courier arrived in that city from Rolla Saturday, stating that Gen. Sigel had succeeded in reaching Rolla with 400 of his men. It lacks confirmation. The correspondent of the St Louis Democrat. dated from Rolla on Friday, says Sigel was reported within twenty miles of the place, having made a detour. On the other hand, the Republican's correspondent of Thursday, reports him only 17 miles off. We sub

600 killed and 1,000 wounded. Gen. Sige! is bringing with him 200 of the wounded, and the remainder were left in the churches and the remainder were left in the churches and other public buildings at Springfield. On the side of the invaders, the loss is put down at 2,000 killed and 3,000 wounded. The artillery did tremendous havoe among them. But the most songuinary part of the fight was between a Missi sippi regiment and the Kansas regiment. The re-turns of the mortality in the Kansas regi-ment aiready published, look bad enough, but it is stated that of the Mississippi regiment not more than forty answered to roll call after that fatal day. For all essential purposes—In the number killed and woundin the destruction of all the baggage

ed—in the destruction of an the baggage train of the invadors—the victory was a substantial one to the Union army, General Price was in command of the in-vaders at Springfield. He had sized a Proclamation, fashioned after that of Pillow, the prominent feature of which is that low, the prominent feature of which is, that he will give no quarter. Our inquiries as to the fate of McCullough would not be answered satisfactorily—and it is doubtful what has become of him. Gen. Sigel's train is composed of between 700 and 800 wagons, all of which, no doubt, will reach Rolla in safety.

FROM ROLLA.

The men composing the Seventh regi-ment were paid off at Rolla day before yes-terday, in part, if not the whole. Some dissatisfaction was manifested by a portion of the subordinate officers, and one of them, Sergeant Major Ammull, was ordered to the guard house. H found time to arm him-self, and refused to be taken. Captain Hawkins, of the Seventh regiment, ou approaching him, received a dangerous wound in the shoulder, making amputation of the arm necessary. His recovery is doubtful. The offender was secured.

FROM PILOT ENOB. The mail agent upon the Iron Mountain Railroad reached this city at 5 P. M. yesterday, and reports that the rebels under the command of Gen. Hardee commenced, on yesterday, a retreat southward. Heek or's regiment and another Illinois regiment—the Twenty-first or Twenty-fourth—started in pursuit for the purpose of intercepting him. The troops were most anxious to get after him and departed in his outsite.

high spirits.

The rebels had about 1,500 men at Fredericktown; and 6,000 at Greenville, as re-ported by the scouts who came in with the news of Hardee's retreat.

news of Hardee's retreat.

Everything was quiet at the Kuob. Capt.
Gantt brought up on the train five prisoners, among them the Sheriffs of Iron and Madison couutles. Judge Perryman, of Cadet, a notorious rebel, was arrested on Thursday and taken to the Knob.

MOVEMENTS AROUND ST. LOUIS .- The Republican of Saturday has the following: Gen. Fremont is concentrating quite a force of troops at Sulphur Springs, about twenty miles below here, on the banks of the Mississippi. The steamer Memphis brought up a boat load this morning and more are on their way by other steamers of the Government fleet. We understand they are taken from the force at Bird's Point.

Point.
Sulphur Springs is an important strategical position, the Iron Mountain Railroad leaving the river at this point; and troops stationed here can, at short notice, be sen

either up or down the river, or embarked on the railroad for Ironton. The city is now tolerably well fortified. Two columbiads have been mounted a ort distance out ou the Gravois road and one at Rock Spring. Three columbiads were yesterday sent down to Salphur

Spring.

The steamers Empress and G. W. Graham are on their way from Bird's Point to

Sulphur Spring, with troops.

The twenty-third Indiana regiment, it was expected, would arrive last night on

ADVANCE OF THE CONFEDERATES.—A gentleman of Baltimore has just received a letter from his son, who is attached to Gen. Sickles' brigade, dated at seven o'clock this morning, which states that the Federal plekets have been driven into Arlington Heights, and the Confederates are in the immediate vicinity in large numbers.—[Balt. Rep., 15th.

Kentucky Troops.—The following are the commanding officers of the Kentucky battalion, which left this city on Sunday night: Major Ben. Anderson; Captains Jack Thompson, Childress, Fitzhugh, and Van Osten.—[Richmond (Va.) Dispatch, 12th.

Resignation of Gen. S. B. Buckner. HEADQUARTERS KY. STATE GUARD, Louisville, July 29, 1861.

No. 6. 1. The Inspector General having tendered the resignation of his commission, here-by relinquishes command of the Kentneky State Guard, which will devolve upon Brigadier General Thomas L. Crittenden.

Brigadier General Thomas L. Crittenden.
The Inspector General congratulates the
Guard on receiving him for a Commander.
2. The Inspector General deeply regrets
that the official relations which have exthat the official him and yourselves are isted between him and yourselves are about to be severed. From the beginning of your organization he has had the honor of being your Commander. In retiring from that position, he takes pleasure in commending your excellent conduct as citizens and soldiers. In the difficult position, which you have occupied you have sitions which you have occupied, you have discharged with fidelity all duties you have been called on to perform. You have displayed, in an eminent degree, those virtues of the true soldier—strict military discipline, and perfect subordination to the civil

Your own conduct and the purposes of your organization have been studiously assailed and misrepresented by many; but those who have most bitterly assailed you have been ever ready to receive honors at your hands, and those who have most con-

stautly misrepresented you, have most eagerly sought your protection in times of apprehended dauger.

Whatever may have been the political views of the members of your organization, you have invariably refused, in your carefully a soldiers to lead yourselves to capacity as soldiers, to lend yourselves to party uses. Under all circumstances you have discharged your duly to the State. Whatever may be said by those who are inimical to you, the history of the State, at a time when the popular mind has been unnsually inflamed, will show that since your organization, no mob has interfered with the rights of citizens, no apprehension has existed of service insurrection.

sion has existed of servile insurrection, and that there has been no time when, in complete subordination to the civil authorities, you would not have repressed any act of lawless violence which would have had for its object the forced precipitation of the State into a line of policy con-trary to the intentions of its people. It is due, in no inconsiderable degree to you, that Kentucky to-day enjoys comparative immunity from the political phrenzy which reigns elsewhere, and that, without any forcible interference, she has calmly chosen her political position. It is only when the civil authorities have themselves subordinated their actions to the influences of a new-lad illemi military commization that novel and illegal military organization that the public peace has been in danger of be-ing disturbed, and the rights of citizens

placed in jeopardy.
In relicquishing the command which has associated him with you, you will not think it improper if the Inspector General advises you to be fallhful to Keniucky in the future, as you have been in the past. How ever you may employ your influence as citizens, your duty as coldiers is one of ertire subordination to the civil authorities. You should manifest a purpose in future, as in the past, to uphold the Constitution and the laws, and to make no factions on

position, as a university, to the legally expressed will of Kentucky.

The position of Kentucky is an anomalous one, but it has resulted thus far in maintaining peace and friendly relations with the entire Union, and in the conservation amongst us of some remunts of Constitutional liberty, while in every other section the Constitution has either been ignored, on the one hand, or trampled under foot by a centralized, dictatorial

power on the other. power on the other.

The knowledge that war in our midst will bring with it all its attendant evils, has induced Kentucky to declare on the one hand that as long as her position is respected she will remain a member of the Union, and on the other, that she will maintatu that degree of neutrality which will prevent her from taking part in a fruitless and unnecessary war, that was first induced by Intolerance and fauatisim, and is now urged by sectional hatred and a lust of power and dominion.

join the following:

The battle was a bloody one. According to the estimate of our informant, who derived his information from a very reliable seurce, the Union troops suffered a loss of 600 killed and 1,000 wounded. Gen. Signal on our midst of other military organization.

A considerable part of the people of Kentucky, professing to believe that you would be unfaithful to the policy of neutrality in which they were lastrumental in placing the State, have urged the formation in our midst of other military organization. tions, some of them under the forms of law, and some of them unknown to and above the law, avowedly for the purpose of maintaining prace and neutrality in the State. In all probability the political pow-er of the State will pass into the hands of the political clubs which control these or-gauizatious. It will then rest with them to enforce the peace policy which they have professedly claimed that you would violate. With them now rests the power and the responsibility of maintaining peace. Let their professions of shearity and if they their professions of sincerity; and if they fulfill their pledges let us render them the justice which they have refused to extend to you in your successful efforts to perform your part of the duty of maintaining peace in Kentucky.
S. B. BUCKNER,

Inspector General.

There is a Lincoln official on the steamer Samuel Orr, by the uame of Bingham. We are told that he was former y engaged about the Curlew Mines, in our county, and that no man who knows him would trust him for tive dollars, and yet, Lincolu entrusts the mail to him. Now, we are not prepared to say that Bingham would steal a negro, but if reports are true, he talks like a man who would steal a negro. We advise the officers of the Orr to watch their silver spoons.- Union own

RICHMOND, Aug. 15.—A. J. Bogges, Surveyor General of the State of Georgia, died this morning of typhoid fever.

DIED. In Jefferson county, August 16th, Lydia, infant daughter of W. G. and Maria E. Stewart, aged 8 months and 14 days.

STRAYED

From the Subscriber, living in Trigg County, Ky, three miles north of Roaring Spring, Ky, on the 12th day of July last, one BAY HORSE about eighteen years o.u-right eye out, crest fallen, and shod before when he left. One BAY WARE nine years old; had a fewsaddle marks, and small yoke mark on left site (f. neck. Also, one HA) HORSE. rewsaddle marks, and smill joke mark on left
(f neck. Also, one BA) HORSE-MULE, two
old. Any person who will take them up, or
information concerning them, will be liberally
rded. Address
JOHN A, MILLER,
Roaring Spring, Yrigg Co., Ky.

FIRST OF THIS SEASON!

ST. CHARLES RESTAURANT,



Shell Oysters.

SHELL OYSTERS (the first of the season)? VENISON: GROUSE: A ND ALL OTHER DELICACIES OF THE SEA-SON, received daily by express, aul6 dtf C. U. RUFER, Proprietor.

HOUSEKEEPERS Who are cleaning and changing CARPETS. should not put them down again without the PAENT CARPET LINING, to be had only at WILKIN'd, west side Fourth st., between Main and Market. ap4 diff

CLARK'S RESTAURANT Fourth Street, between Main and Market.

GREEN SEA TURTLE.
OYSTERS. SPRING CHICKENS. LUXURIES OF THE SEASON. FROG LEGS. CUCUMBERS, GREEN PEAS.

CAULIFLOWER. MUSIIROOMS, &c., &c. TABLE D'HOTE FROM 12 1-2 TO 4

O'CLOCK EVER Y DAY AT 50 CTS. PER W. A. CLARK. Proprietor.

CHOICE COAL. WE have just received by our tow-boat Wm Fox, a heavy tow of very superior PITTS BURGH COAL, which we offer at the very low market price.

BOWSER & FULTB!

Coal Office, Market st., bet. Sixth and Seventh.

Ziver Intelligence.

LOUISVILLE.

MONDAY MORNING..... BOATS LEAVING TO-DAY For Particulars see Steambout Advertisements

SUPERIOR. Ditman, Cincinnati, 11ETTY GILMORP, Gilmo e, twensboro, COMMERCIAL, Archer, Henderson, TRIO. Dekinon, Ky, river, POCAHONTAS, Stales, St. Louis.

ARRIVALS, August 17.
Linden, Henderson;
Masonic Gem, Evansville
BEPARTURES.

Linden, Ifenderson: Masonic Gem, Owensbo ARRIVALS, August 18. Major Anderson, Cln; DEPARTURES.

Major Anderson, Cin; THE RIVER was rising again yesterday

THE RIVER was vising again yesterday, with nearly six feet water in the caual. The weather was wet during the morning, and rather eool in the evening.

At Pittsburg there was a full coalboat tide Friday, with eleven feet water in the channel. The rise, however, was from the Allegheny, and very sudden, sweeping away two bridges on the Cleveland & Pittsburg Railroad, one on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chieago, and one on the Allegheny Valley. The former intend placing a line of steamers on the river to connect with the road at Wellsville until the bridges can be rebuilt. brldges can be rebuilt. The Diadem was loading at Pittsburg

for this port.

At Wheeling there were seventeen feet

At Wheeling there were seventeen feet water, making a sudden flood.

The river at Cincinnati was receding a little but a rise was expected.

Madison, Ind., is a deserted village, with only one boat, the old Moses McLellan, at the Marine Railway. A little ferry boat had left that place for some point below.

The St. Louis papers of Saturday report all the rivers falling in that direction, the Illinols and Upper Mississippi very low, and four feet in the Missouri. The St. Louis Democral, an organ of the Black Republican government, has this plain truth in its last Cairo correspondence. How that paper happened to let the truth appear in its columns is rather a mystery. It must have been smuggled in. We notified the public some time ago that these boats were a take in. What Republican swindled the Lincoln government in their construction? Don't all speak at once, Here is the Democrat's description:

These gun-boats, constructed at an immenpense to the Government. I am sorry to say, we been built on the rotten hulls of old wor. have been built on the rotten hulls of old worn
out passenger and coal tow-hoals, and any
man with a pair of good cowhide heavy soled
boots could kick out their water sides. There
never was a more wanton waste of public
movey lhan in their construction. A slx pound
ball well aimed, would knock their wheels te
pieces, and a land battery would, if in range,
make them only slaughter pens.

The St. Louis Democrat gives this notice
of tiest-rate Linealnite.

of a first-rate Lincolnite: Mr. William Miller, who holds a chief engineer license, says he is ready to go, at the bidding of the Government, to the Palize, h-l, or Charleston harbor.

The little Grey Eagle, Capt, Donally, is, we learn, to take her place again in the Henderson trade on Saturday next. HENDERSON MAIL PACKET .- The Com

nerclal, the lightest side-wheel craft atloat Capt. Archer, is the mall and passenger packet to Owensboro, Evansvlile, Hender son, and all way places this evening. She starts at 5 o'clock from Portland, in place of the Grey Eagle, and takes freight and passengers to all way landings, and attends to all way business.

tends to all we'y business.

The Hetty Gilmore is the packet this evening for Owensboro and Evansville. She runs for the special accommodation of all the people all along the line, taking packages and passengers to all and every way point. She starts from Fort laud at five o'clock, and the clerk, Henry McDongal, will take especial pleasure in attending to all who travel with him. attending to all who travel with him. The Chancellor was at Caire on the

with steam up, getting ready to go to Cape Girardeau. One half of the W. Burton was old by the sheriff at New Orleans, Thursday, for \$1,700

The Belle Creole passed Cairo on the 15th with salt for St. Louis.

RECEIPTS BY THE R TVER. Embracing only the Leading Articles Import

CINCINNATI -- Per Major Arderson-50 ba.s coffee, Hall & Long 60 bbis oil. Sente-40 bags malt, Becher-100 bags mait. Habrand 50 bundles 12.0r. Louisvible hald I rankfort Railroad-10 bblssngar, John Terry & Co-76 bbls whisky. Doern & Hughes-18 casts bacon, 12 boxes do, 42 pickages butter, 20 boxes starch, 98 pickages sundries, consignees—CINCINNATI-Per steamer Superior-100

CINCINNATI- Per steamer Superior-100 bacs mail, John Suyder & cc = 100 bags mail Tait, Anderson & 'o-200 bags do, Bremaker-10 bandles iron, Bridgeford-20 bandles paper Haldeman & co-25 boxt.5-amidles. Care ner & Co-428 bbls whisky, 41 packages butter, 164 box kages beer, 13 bundles ruper. I hids tobacto, 80 packages merchandise, packages sandris,

EVANSVILLE—Per steamer Masonie Gem— 10 hhds tobacco, Buckles—1 hhds tobacco, for F. S. J. Ronald—110 bills polatoes. Johnsor— 124 bils spites, and peaches, consignees—66, bags wheat, Brandels-& Crawford—sundrivs, consignees-

HARDEE'S TACTICS, THE ONLY COMPLETE

SOUTHERN EDITION Containing over 50 pages additions' matter; Colt's Revolve: Manuel, Manuel adopted for Kentucky State Guerd, &c. Fully illustrated with 60 pates, all the Music, &c.

Two volumes, imistin, \$2: per mail, \$2.25; per dezen, \$1; per hundred, \$125.

Two youngs of Sections of the Manuel All Sectio

HOUSELBEPRS' EMPORTUM.

P. M. JONES,

Manufacturer and Dealer in STOVES AND TINK ARE, Water Coolers, Bath Tubs

Housekeeping Articles Generally.

**RO.77 FOURTH STREET,

Two deors a ove National Hotel,

**LOUISWIJAR. WY

MADAMEISABEL SNELL. Doctress and Astrologist,

509 Eighth street, second door from Grayson, WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Louwville hat she is zete to tell anything they have in their nind, and can help persons out of trouble, no matter what the. She wasborn with a secret that enables her to surpess any one else in telling fertunes. She can also find on through her secret all circumstances of sickness, and can tell what will exerce as there are reote growing for every disease in the world.

Madame is the only one that can make Dr. Huf land's Life Essence pure. This mixture's good for all diseases, and can only be bought in ter office—Biarket street, between First and Second, No. 115, over the book store.

hisrket street, between first and Second, No. 118. over the book store.

Every person that is depressed and troubled about warehould calt on her, as she is the only one that the fitted the secret from the first for one of the freet for all his undertakines, and made him seccessful in all his battles. She wages \$1.000 that no one can earpass her. Please call and see her, and you will be retlayed. Those who don't believe, call at 12 c'clock at might and she will make them believe my8 dtf.

DRAVO & FON dealers in COAL:

DRAVO & FON dealers in COAL. Third street below Makin and Market, have on hand a goo supply of Pittskarr and Yougherheny Coal, while they are prepa ed to furnish in large quantilles o by he load, to moet the wishes of parchasers. The curite particular attention to their superior Coal. Orders promptly attended to.

DRAVO & SON, Third street, and diff between Main and Marke streets.

ABNER COOPER, COMMISSION MERCHANT, Butter, Cheese and Produce, 145 FOURTH STREET, BET. MAIN AND RIVER 123 LOUISVILLE. KV.

DR. J. WILSON, VETERINARY SURGEON. Dr. W. respectfully announces to the citizens of Louisville and its vicinity, that he is practicing the above profess. Ion, in all its various branches, and trusts, by the street estention, to merit their future patronage strict attention, to merit their future patronage strict attention, to merit their future patronage strict attention, to merit their future patronage and the control of the United States, in the treatment of all diseases to which they are subject, feels confident of giving setting at the confidence of the confi

call.

137 Advice, Horse and Cattle Medicine. Liniments, Ointments, &c.. may be had at his Diepensary, at HENRY DUNCAN'S LIVERY STABLE, Market Street, between Sixth and Seventh.

Operations skillfully performed.

my15 d3m sary, at HENRY DUNCAN'S LIVERY STABLE,
Market street, between Sixth and Seventh.
Operations skillfully performed. myl5 d3m

CODA ABH—50 ca*ks Knitz's Soda Ash, 81 # cent
Strength, in store and for sale by
AUET TYLER & MARTIN,

TOTAL STABLE STABLE

Zatest by Telegraph.

Last Night's Dispatches.

MISSOURI AFFAIRS.

WHERE IS SIGEL?

Encouraging News for the South.

IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

From St. Louis. Rolla, Mo., Ang. 17.—The forces engaged in the battle of Wilson's Creek reached their camping grounds at a point eight miles southwest of here to-day, where there is an abundance of water and other facilities for camp life.

Maj. Sturgis assumed command of the army at a point thirty miles from Spring. army at a point thirty miles from Spring-field, and has since conducted the retreat. The 1st Iowa regiment reached here to-

day, and will proceed Immediately to St. Louis and be disbanded, their term of en-listment having expired. The loss of their regiment was 13 killed and 134 wounded; Jeut. Col. Merritt, commandig the 1st Iowa, reports officially that the enemy had in the field 14,000 irregular troops, while our own force was only about 5,000 in the cert, wat of the few trement and consideration.

carly part of the engagement, and considerably less than 4,000 for the concluding four hours of it.

Capt. Emmett McDonald of hapens corpus notorlety, arrived at Maj. Surgls' camp this morning with a flag of truce, estoscibly to purpositive an explanation. camp talls morning with a lag of truce, ostensibly to negotiate an exchange of prisoners and procure medical store for the wounded for both sides, but it is strongly suspected that he is really acting as a spy. What action Maj. Sturgis will take in the matter is not known.

Arrival of the Bohemian

FARTUER POINT, Aug. 18.—The Bohemi-en has arrived with Liverpool dates to the oth, via Londonderry on the 9th. The Loudor Times has a blitterly sareas-tic article on the battle of Manassas, and says doubts must 'arise that the Southern nut is two hard to erack, and fears that the question of blockade in America may involve England in difficult complications. On the last day of the session of Paria-ment Lord Palmerston expressed his views and said if a blockading fleet should allow any vessel to enter any block-ded port on paying dutles, from that moment the blockade was raised. A belligerent may scal up a port but when he lets a single ves-sel le, his right is gone.

An anonymous advertisement appears in

the Liverpool Press for a shilling testimo-nial to Beauregard.

The London Herald says that Napoleon, on receipt of the news of the defeat of the North at Bull llun, resolved to recogulze the Southeru Confederacy. This is doubtful and unconfirmed.

Ten Broeck won the Brighton stake. The Paris Bourse was very firm. Rents 38f 50c. The city of Washington and Hibernian had nrived out.

Cotton sales of the week 63,000 balesadvanced 34—closed easier, the advance being barely maintained, Speculators took 17,000 and exports 11,000. Consuls 9034c

From St. Louis.

St. Louis, Aug. 18.—The 1st Iowa regi-ment arrived last night from Rolla. It is understood they will be pild off here. A large number of them express a determination to re-enlist.

The let Missouri, Lient, Col. Andrews

commanding, went into the action 720 strong, of which number 77 were killed, 218 wounded, 40 severely, and 17 missing. About one-third of the wounded of this regiment were left in the hospital at Springfield and are now prisoners.

TELEGRAPH MARKETS.

NEW YORK, August 17-M. Flour market rules quiet but firm with fair cunned and sales of 7,000 bbls. Wheat 1¢ bet-er with limited supply and good export de aud. Com market 1¢ better.

NEW YORK, August 17-P. M. Cotton-market continues quiet and uncharge; sales of few bales at 18@1834 for middling uplands.
Floer - market from but prices without mate. reser market with out grees without make rial change—less demand for export and hem consemption; sales of 17,200 bbls at \$4,756, 90 for super State, \$1,506,160 extra State, \$7,506,160 extra State, \$7,506,160 extra State, \$7,506,160 extra State, \$7,500,160 extra State, \$ Whisky-market continues firm-seles of the

Whisky—market constitutes in a state of this at 17a1 156.
Grain—Wheat oniet and 1¢ better. Sales of \$7,200 bushels Milwerkie club at \$1.97a1 16, 18 000 bushels winter red western \$1.00a1 31.
Rye quiet at 52a58. Barley dull ard nominal.—Corn scerce—hus Evanced 1¢ and 'sir export demand and home consumption; \$2 cs of 52,000 bushels at 52a51 & r prime shipping mixed western for western faitill. rn fer western da it

Oses firmer at 27334.
Provisions—Fork market is dail and a shade
giver: sales of 800 bbls at \$10 00 for mess
ock. Lardverry quiet and market firm; sales
A bbls sales pock. Laid very quiet and market firm; sales 250 bbls 5a94.
Coffee—Rie still rules very firm with more activity; sales 2,500 bags at 1146a55. Raw sugar continues frm—sales of 1,365chds Cuba at 64, a674. Molesses quiet.

CINCINNATI, Asgust 16-P. M. CINCINNATI, ASCHEI 19-F. M.
Flouresiet but firm at \$3-95@3 80 for superfine, \$3.99@1 25 for extrato tamily. Wheat is
firm, prices a shade higher-red 70@82, white
\$5@93. Corn firm at 28. Cats 24. Whisky is,
firm at 13%. Provisions thell. Mess pork \$14.
at 25. Bucondull-5, 6 and 77 are the rates
asked. Bulk meats dall at 4, 5, and 6. Lard
firm. Grocerice firm.

Money Market.

New York, August 17-M. Money is pleaty and quiet. Sterling hat change heavy and closed dull at 167@10% for batker's bills.

CINCIPRATI, August 17-P. M. Exchange at 1/2 premium.

APOTHECARY'S HALL! Capitol Brug Store,

Opposite the Post-Office. J. R. GOLESCORGUCE. PRESCRIPTION CLERKS. je29 dtf

Fresh Supply of Pure Old Enquors MPORTED AND SELECTED EXPRESSLY FOR MEDICINAL PURPOSES, for sale by O. H. & EEATTAN, Apothecasy, je28 dif opposite the Cost-Office

Gwyra's Prepared Glue. HAVING the exclusive right to manufacture
It this celebrated Giue, I am prepared to fill or
ders without limit.

O. H. STRETTAN,
jene did
Character for Office.

Ground Pepper and Spices, PREPARED and sold at the CAPITOL DRUG STORE, opposite the Pest-office. O. H. STEATTAN, Proprietor. Compound Euckeya Pile Salva,

ANUFACTURED and seld exclusively at the H. Capitel Drug & ore opposite the Pertodice. My6 dtf O. H. STRATTON. Apothecary. LADD, WEBSTER & CO.'S I THE WACHINES.

I THEY are remarkably strong and simple in their construction; make the Lock withch upon both sides affec, while cannot be raveled; use a straight needle, and will see with finen themad.

The flexibility of tension is such that they wil sew over the heaviest seams in negro jeans without difficulty; also sew the flows barege or lawn without and machines warranted.

All Machines warranted. SEWING MACHINES.

ent drawing it.
All Machines warranted,
P. L. FOSKETT, No. 5 Masonic Temple,
mli deodawcowtí Fourth st., Louisville, Kr COAL! COAL! WAVE for sale, at all times, by the harpe and at vetail, and at the lowest market price, best quality PITTSBURG COAL. Also, BEACH POTTOM COAL at much lower rates. J. N. KELLOGG, Agent, ap14 dt' Third street, near corner of Main.

310 Green Street,

THE HOME.

Auction Sales.

BY S. G. HENRY & CO. IL STOCK OF DRY GOODS, NOTIONS TRAMMINGS, BOOTS AND SHOES,

AT AUCTION.

(SPECIAL SALE TO CLOSE A CONCEIN).)

O'clock, we will sell it balance of a stock of bry Goods. Notions, and Triumanss;

Men's ard Women's Boots and Shoes.

Consisting of many very de Ira'de a stickes usually found in a farge retail store.

Terms cash.

S. G. HENEY & Co., ault d AT AUCTION.

BY S. G. HENRY & CO.

Auction-Rooms opposite Louisville Hotel, Special and Positive Cash Sales. ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY CASES AND CON TOONS OF PRIME FIRST CLASS BOOTS SHOES AND BROGANS

ATAUCTION:

N Tuesday more line next, August 20, at 10 o'cl.ex, we will sell without reserve, an invoice of choice Boots, Shoes 'and Brogans, selected expressly for private sales. Also an invoice from Lynn, Mass, of childrens' colored and black Gatters, do loreed and heeled Boots Misses col'd and bi'k Lace Gailters. Also an invoice from Boston of Women's and Misses' Goat and Kid Galters and Boots, do do Engameled and Morocco da; Mess fine Buff, Kip at d' Calf Brogans, Oxford, 7c tch and Congre s Guiters; Boys' and Youths' Oxford and Congre s Guiters; Boys' and Youths' Oxford conductive to the sale of the consultant of the particular attention of both city and country buyers to this sale. It is selective to the sale of the consultant of the sale of the consultant of the consul ATAUCTION:

AUCTION NOTICE! CHANGE OF BUSINESS! S. ROTHCHILD.

On Market street, between Second and Third
No. 317, South side,
WOULD announce to the citizens of Louisville
and vicinity, that he has opened a large AUO.
TION AND COMMISSION BUSINESS, where he
cill have always on hand a large lot of DOMESTIO
GOODS, BOOTS AND SHOES, and READY-MADE
CLOTHINO, at anction prices.
Auction Sales every day from 9 until 12 o'clock
out-door Sales promptly attended to,
Ossis advanced on consignments,
N. E.—All persons indebted to me will please
come lorward and settle, or the accounts will be
put in like hands of an officer for collection,
mid dit

Steamboats. REGULAR LOUSVILLE, EVANSVILLE AND HENDERSON MAIL BOAT, Leaces every Monday and Friday Eccuings The freight and passenger steamer COMMERCIAL Capt. Archer, Will above and way ports on Monday, 18th inst., at 5 o'clock; P. M. punctually.

The Commercial is new has 1 ree, siry rooms, wile guards, and from her exceedingly light draft will go through on time without de ention.

For massice anniver on board or the property of the commercial is nown to be suffered to the commercial is new than 1 ree, siry rooms, will go through on time without de ention.

For passage apply on board or to
T. M. ERWIN, Agent,
No. 27 Walt street. FOR EVANSVILLE, OWENSBORO, AND WAY LANDINGS. The tinied S. Mall Line steamer HETTY GILMORE, Gilmore master Will leave as above on this day lothinst., at 5 b. M. positively. For freight or passage appi) on board or to T. M. ERWIN, Agent, al9

POR PADUCAM, CAIRO AND ST. LOUIS. The new and magnificent scemer POCARIONTAS, Capt. Stains, will leave for above and off interactions ports on Monday, the 19th inst., at a claim.

Por freight or passage analy on board or to
B. J. 6APPTMY & SON. Ageoms,
a19
The freight and passenger steamer
POCAHONTAS, Staines, master
Will leave as above on this day,
19th inst., at 40 clock P. M.
For Ireight or passage analy on board or to
MOURHEAD & CO., Agents.,
a19
No. 116 Wall street,

REGTLAR PACKET – FOR MADISON CARROLLTON AND KENTUCKY RIVER The freight and passenger steamer TRIO, Capt. Joo. A. Dickinson, Will leave Lo isville every Wonday and Wednesdey, at I o'clock P. M. for Madiso and Carrollton, and every Friday, at I o'clock P. M for Madiso-n, Carr Ilton, Celar Lock, Kentu-ky River, and intermediate landings.

Prompt ard strict attention pald to the interests of the trade.

PEOPLE'S PACKET. REGILAR U.S MAIL PACKET FOR CWENSBURO AND EVANSVILLE. Every Wednesday and Saturday

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